

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[SIXPENCE.]

## HEALTH OF TOWNS.



HE increasing attention paid to social questions by those who have leisure to think and power to act, is one of the most satisfactory symptoms that meet the observer of men and things in the present epoch. Political disputes and party contests we have still, loud and bitter enough, and shall continue to have them. But along

with all these men are beginning to feel that there is much to be done that may be effected by other means than changes of ministries and the conflicts of hustings and polling booths. The time was when nearly all our energies were thrown into the field where party battled with party, and where the many, fighting for the few, forgot that the same amount of strength and activity, differently directed, would have wrought out ten times the quantity of real good for themselves and for those below, but not the less among, them. Of late, even the greatest question that agitates the political world is not so much one of constitutional change as of social policy; the largest and most completely organised association of the present day, is united solely by an opposition to the regulations that affect our trade and commerce, and includes within itself men of very opposite opinions on every other question, of very different parties in what are generally understood as politics. The agitating societies of former days were directed against the Church, against the power of the Crown, and sought for organic changes in the Constitution itself. The practical character of the present age is but little inclined to indulge

in Utopian visions of impossibly perfect systems of Government. It looks at the actual condition of the world around us—inquires, examines, and elicits facts; and as more men will agree as to a fact than in an abstract opinion, when an evil is clearly pointed out, there is a greater chance of unanimity as to the remedy. There may be a difference of belief, even to the degree of violent hostility, on such a question as the extension of the franchise, but there cannot, among reasonable men, be two opinions as to the advantages of a good system of drainage, or an improvement of the habitations of the poor. It is the gradual operation of a feeling of this kind that is producing the discussions on the possibility of ameliorating the physical condition of the poor; the wealthy, the noble, and the influential, are beginning to perceive that all their duty is not discharged by the due payment of their poor rate, and hence we see societies for the Protection of Female Labour, associations for providing Baths and Washing Houses for the poor, and now the proposal of a society to procure and promote legislative and other measures for the Improvement of the Sanatory Condition of Towns.

This society was formed at a public meeting held at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday last, presided over by the Marquis of Normanby, who has paid great attention to the subject, and more than once brought it under the notice of the Legislature.

To one and all of these efforts we say God speed! Some may fail entirely, and others may not effect all the good they purpose; many men will say their objects are impracticable, if not impossible; but when conceived in the spirit of benevolence, and supported by zeal, who can say where is the limit of human exertion, or pronounce what will be its measure of success? Time and determination have ere now produced results little short of miraculous, and will do so again. It was a very few men who commenced the movement that terminated with the abolition of

slavery, and who shall say that the evils that lie close around us cannot be conquered by effort guided by the same, or a kindred spirit?

With regard to the society just formed, it has such a wide field for exertion before it, and so many obstacles to overcome, that it would be rash to indulge in speculations as to its future progress. But its great object is one on which a few words may not be altogether useless.

We have heard the present age called "the age of great cities." In England, certainly, the effect of commerce and manufactures has been to congregate men together in immense masses; towns have grown up into cities, and villages have become towns; we have Liverpools, Manchesters, Birminghams, and a Metropolis that has expanded into a magnitude to which there is nothing in the world equal. This crowding of men together, and adding house to house, and street to street, till tracts that may be measured by miles become covered with bricks and mortar, has produced many evils which are too obvious to require pointing out. The districts inhabited by poverty are the seats of disease, occasioned by want, dirt, and bad ventilation, and drainage. The bills of mortality are sad indices of the extent to which these causes are operating, and lately both in London and the larger provincial towns the deaths have been above the average. There are localities in London which are never free from fever, as there are places in Constantinople where the plague may always be found striking down its single victims, ready for that conjuncture of causes which brings it forth to slay its thousands. It is these nests of contagion, where disease is bred and nourished, that should be watched, for there danger is always existing:—

The pestilence that hangeth in the clouds,  
The bright sun soon disperseth it,—but when  
The rank infection in some dunghill lies,  
There's work for bells and graves.

The poor, who are compelled to dwell in these abodes o



THE EXPERIMENTAL BRIG SQUADRON.—(See next page.)



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA  
(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

wretchedness, cannot struggle against the paralyzing influence of that surrounds them; the rich are, for the most part, wholly ignorant of the state of neighbourhoods which often lie at their very doors. And yet the rich, as being exposed to the same peril that so often makes desolate the family of the poor, are interested in removing the causes of contagion, even if from no better or higher motive than personal safety. But a removal from immediate contact with an evil, too frequently causes it to be forgotten. Anything, therefore, that tends to awake attention to the subject, is praiseworthy, and the first step towards improvement. We are not sanguine of an immediate change at all; nor even at a distant date can we expect a total one; there are too many evils inseparable from poverty and destitution that cannot be remedied while that destitution exists. But more, much more, may be done, than has hitherto been attempted. In the future additions that are to be made to our cities and towns, the errors of former builders may be repaired, and their omissions supplied; proper drainage to every new street may be made compulsory. The means of cleanliness may be placed within the reach of all, and the young of another generation accustomed to the habit of it; these are the objects which the societies we have alluded to may endeavour to obtain. In justice to the Government, we must add that the question of the sanitary condition of our towns is engaging its attention. A commission, specially appointed to inquire into it, has already made one report, and is still engaged in farther investigations. The new Society must avoid any appearance of opposition or rivalry with the Executive or the Legislature in a matter that so legitimately falls under their cognizance. Properly conducted, the Society may be the instrument through which the public, or at least the more influential part of it, can materially assist the ruling powers.

## THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON OF BRIGS.

Many complaints having arisen that the building of our ships of war was confined principally to the department of the Surveyor of the Navy, a School of Naval Architecture was established for the purpose of educating young men to fill the offices of Master Shipwright, &c., at our naval dock-yards, and the result has been some clever pupils, who now fill those important stations. The Government, willing to encourage science, granted permission to certain persons (the Architectural School included) to compete with the Surveyor of the Navy in building 12-gun brigs on their own plans and specifications. The Flying Fish was built at Pembroke, by Sir W. Symonds. The Espiegle at Chatham, by a committee of the School of Naval Architecture. The Daring at Portsmouth, by Mr. White, of Cowes. The Mutine at Chatham, by Mr. Fincham, Master Shipwright of that yard. The Osprey at Portsmouth, by Mr. Blake, the Master Shipwright there (and one is now on the stocks at the yard of Messrs. Ditchburn and Mare, Blackwall).

In the construction of these vessels there was considerable difference, except that the whole of the builders adopted much of the plan of Sir William Symonds, by giving great breadth of beam, and in other particulars. They were appointed to sail together on a trial excursion and for the purpose of testing them with some of the old vessels—the Cruiser, 16, built in 1828, at Chatham; the Pantaloon, 10, built at Portsmouth; and the Waterwitch, 10, built by Mr. White, of Cowes, for a yacht, and afterwards purchased into the service, were ordered to join them in their trial of sailing—the squadron to be under the directions of Capt. A. L. Corry, in the Firebrand steam-frigate. The whole were commissioned on the 9th September, and assembled at Spithead, from whence they took their departure October 22d, under the command of the following officers:—

The FIREBRAND steam-frigate, Capt. A. L. Corry, as Superintendent. He entered the service in 1805, and was posted July 22d, 1821.

The FLYING FISH, Commander R. Harris, who entered the service in 1817, and attained his present rank 8th June, 1841.

The DARING, Commander H. J. Matson (who as Lieutenant commanded the Waterwitch on the coast of Africa), entered the service in 1822, and was made commander 17th July, 1842.

The ESPIEGLE, Commander T. P. Thompson, entered 1822, and present rank 23d November, 1841.

The MUTINE, Commander R. B. Crawford, entered in 1814, and promoted to present rank 23d December, 1842.

The OSPREY, Commander F. Patten, entered in 1814, made commander 10th January, 1837.

The CRUISER, Commander E. G. Fanshawe, entered 1825, present rank 20th August, 1841.

The WATERWITCH, Commander T. F. Birch, entered in 1830, present rank 30th December, 1842.

The PANTALON, Lieutenant E. Wilson, made 12th October, 1824.

The cruising ground in the first instance was about the latitude of 51 deg. north, and longitude 9 deg. 30 min. west; but the weather being at times extremely severe they were compelled occasionally to shift as far to the southward as 45 deg. north. At the commencement of the trials, for about three weeks, they experienced hard gales, squalls, and heavy seas, that kept them continually wet. When not engaged in trial evolutions, the order of sailing was,

STARBOARD DIVISION.	LANEBOARD DIVISION.
Espegle	Cruiser
Daring	Pantaloon
Mutine	Waterwitch
Osprey	Flying Fish

Firebrand leading.

The following are the particulars relative to the trials:—The brigs were not brought into a line, or had any order in starting, but made sail from the position in which they happened at the time to be.

Soon after quitting Spithead a slight trial took place with the wind at East, and the course West-North-West. The Flying Fish had rather the disadvantage at starting, but after four hours run she gained the lead, with the Pantaloon second. The others were nearly in a line abreast, with the exception of the Osprey, which was about one mile in the rear. The brigs carried royals and studding sails.

Oct. 29. On a wind; moderate weather; royals set; rate of sailing seven knots. Time occupied 2 hours 35 minutes. Position at time of shortening sail: 1st, Flying Fish; 2nd, Daring, not far from each other; 3rd, Pantaloon; 4th, (considerably astern), Osprey; 5th, Waterwitch; 6th, Cruiser. The Mutine and Espiegle were not included in the trial.

Oct. 30. Beating to windward in a fresh breeze; topsails (single reefed), courses, jib, and boom mainsail; heavy head-sail. The Daring got to windward, with the Pantaloon second and near to her, and the Flying Fish at no great distance. The weather came on thick, and the others not placed, but much beaten.

Oct. 31. On a wind; nasty swell; top-gallant breeze; about seven knots. Position at close, after three hours trial: Pantaloon and Waterwitch leading; Daring and Flying Fish at no great distance astern; the rest far to leeward.

Nov. 5. (Daring parted company in the night previous). On a wind; variable; four hours run. Position at close: 1st, Flying Fish; 2nd, Pantaloon; Waterwitch and Mutine equal, the rest astern and to leeward.

Nov. 6. (Daring joined company). Going free; pleasant breeze; at the end of four hours, 1st, Flying Fish; 2nd, Daring; 3rd, Pantaloon; 4th, Mutine; 5th, Cruiser; 6th, Waterwitch and Osprey; 7th, Espiegle.

Nov. 8. On a wind; double reefed topsails; cross sea. After two hours start Flying Fish carried away her jib boom and struck her foretop-gallant mast. At the close of four hours the positions were: 1st, Daring, well to windward; 2nd, Waterwitch; 3rd, Mutine; 4th, Flying Fish (without her jib); the rest to leeward.

Nov. 18. (No trial till now from the 8th; the squadron scattered by strong gales). On a wind; pleasant breeze; all sail. Position at close: 1st, Flying Fish and Daring close together; 2nd, Espiegle at some distance; all the rest far astern.

Nov. 19. Wind a-beam, rate about eight knots; under all sail; Flying Fish carried away starboard topmast studding sail-yard, and shifted it. Position at the end of four hours: 1st, Flying Fish and Daring nearly equal; 2nd, Mutine; 3rd, Espiegle; 4th, Waterwitch; 5th, Pantaloon; 6th, Osprey; 7th, Cruiser.

Nov. 21. (Without the Pantaloon.) Wind a-beam; under royals; fine breeze; two hours' trial. Positions at the close: 1st, Daring; 2nd, Flying Fish; 3d, Espiegle and Mutine equal; 4th, Waterwitch; 5th, Cruiser; 6th, Osprey.

Nov. 23. Little wind; trial of no importance.

Nov. 25. Stiff breeze; on a wind. Position at close: 1st, Daring; 2nd, Flying Fish; 3rd, Mutine; the others well astern, and to leeward.

Other trials took place, but with much similar results. The Flying Fish and Daring have proved themselves fine sea-boats; in rough weather, the former has the preference. The Daring takes the lead upon the wind, but she has a greater spread of canvas than the Flying Fish, draws two feet more water, carries seventy tons of ballast, whereas the latter has only thirteen tons. The two vessels may, however, be considered as nearly equal—the Daring, from the reasons we have stated, going to windward when close at it; the Flying Fish beating her when running free. The former rolls very much when before the wind, and pitches to straining everything in a head sea upon a wind. Still the Daring is, most assuredly, a beautiful vessel.

The brigs returned into port at Plymouth yesterday week, where they are ordered to refit; and it is reported that the Mutine, Espiegle, and Cruiser, are to proceed to the East Indies, the others to the coast of Africa, to suppress the slave-trade.

A PRINCIPAL PURCHASE.—Luton Hoo, or Luton Park, Bedfordshire, with the mansion and estate of near 4000 acres of land, belonging to the Marquis of Bute, has been purchased by Mr. Warde, of Clopton House, Warwickshire, for £160,000.

At your very doors a marvellous change is preparing. When Louis Philippe was at Windsor, he said to a certain commercial deputation, "There is one infallible recipe for our *entente cordiale*: join your money with ours; make railroads—peace and amity must follow upon community of interest, and that constant communication by steam which approaches nearest in rapidity to the interchange of thought." On the road to Boulogne this revolution is begun: in a year or two you may breakfast in London at eight, and dine at six in Paris. How incalculable the results!—how immense the change! From ten to twelve hours to Dover, from five to twenty-four across the Channel (when feasible), was the time in 1815. Even the *maille postale* took thirty-eight hours for the journey from Calais to Paris; twenty-seven hours in 1820, and seventeen now. But the great change is in the access to Boulogne; for two-thirds of the year western winds blow perpendicularly on Boulogne, rendering its approach most perilous, when even possible, for sailing vessels; whilst steamers readily defy the danger. The first steam-boat that entered Boulogne operated a great revolution in intercourse—brought London 35 kilometres (and those the worst part of the road) nearer Paris, and began the ruin of Calais. Even so recently as 1831, the passengers annually to Boulogne were only 11,131; to Calais, 38,566; total, 49,737. Now, already in 1843, to Boulogne the number of arrivals was 56,868; to Calais, only 19,079; and the total had augmented to 75,937; whilst the population of Boulogne has increased from 10 to 40 thousand! Calais, however, retains an enduring advantage from its past intercourse; a colony of 9000 artisans, manufacturers of tulle, has been established by the English in one of its suburbs.

Within a few days, the mechanics and artisans of the capital, clubbing their small savings together, have flocked to the Bourse in such numbers, that it is expected the Government must interfere, and prevent their becoming the victims of low and artful stock-jobbers. Two circumstances have created great excitement amongst the *litterateurs* in Paris. It appears decided that, against every assertion and expectation, the journal *La Presse*, availing itself of a slip of the pen in the treaty with the publisher who bought Chateaubriand's manuscripts, his "Memoirs Beyond the Grave" (*Memoires d'outre tombe*), are to be dealt out piecemeal in the *feuilletons* of the above newspaper. The two reviews, the most in vogue in France, "La Revue des Deux Mondes," and "La Revue de Paris," having enhanced upon the degradation of literature, through the instrumentality of the newspaper novel, "Roman-feuilleton," Alexandre Dumas, seconded by all the most celebrated novel writers in France, has begun a war of the most terrible aspect against M. Buloz, the proprietor of both the reviews above-mentioned, and who is also Commissary of the King for the supervision of the Theatre Français. Most extraordinary anecdotes, illustrative of the relations of authors and publishers have been revealed, and have created deep interest and astonishment.

Literary men, philosophers, and philanthropists,—the whole of the thinking world was convulsed by Voltaire, when he seized on the execution of the Protestant Calas, to demonstrate the persecution of Catholic bigots, and the judicial murders committed through their influence. A great sensation has been produced in Paris by M. Mary Lafond proving, in his "Histoire du Midi de la France," by undeniable documents, that Voltaire had drawn on his imagination for his facts. In bringing forward the documents which determined the sentence of the judges, M. Mary Lafond proved—firstly, that the Capituls, the grand judges of Toulouse, and the counsellors of La Tournelle did no more than obey the dictates of their conscience, in the condemnation of Calas; and, secondly, that if Voltaire, incited as much by his hatred of every form of religion as by his love of justice, had not persuaded the Cardinal de Berul, the Count de St. Florentin, the Count de Choiseul, Nicolas, Richelieu, Dumilaville, and even M<sup>me</sup>. de Pompadour, to exert all their influence in this affair, the memory of Calas would have remained stained with a fearful crime, instead of being canonized by the philosophers as an innocent martyr.

Other novelties have likewise produced sensation in the Paris literary world. Heine, the celebrated German author and poet, a converted Israelite, for many years residing in Paris, has produced a new poem, entitled "Germany," full of reckless wit, here and there somewhat free-thinking and obscene; it attacks the King of Prussia and his royal colleagues with the arms of withering ridicule. The political world look at this work with anxiety, for it is published close upon that of Freiligh, another popular poet of Germany, who, like his celebrated colleague, Herwegh, now in Paris, returned with insult the pensions of the King of Prussia, and attacked him unparagonably—whilst the *Gazette d'Augsbourg* has migrated from the Bavarian dominions, in order to be able to vindicate its liberal opinions without censorship and restriction. The other literary novelties, independent of the amusing illustrated new-year publications, like the "Etrangers à Paris," are not very remarkable.

A pretty boudoir novel, by Countess Dash, is redolent of the Louis XV. spirit and Pompadour perfume—"La Chine Ouverte"—"China Laid Open," by "Old Nick;" and the painter Bourgat has higher merit; whilst *à rebours* of a subject upon which a hundred authors have written, not excepting Ben Jonson, in English; Voltaire, in French; and the witty Abbate Casti, in Italian (who, by the by, turned the subject into an *opera buffa*, to please the philosophical Emperor Joseph II.) This new work, I repeat, is entitled "Catilina Romantique." It beats everything in its absurdity—as the Americans say—"to immortal smash." The literary wags of Paris are in expectation of a great treat. M. Saint Marc Girardin, the professor, deputy, and writer in the *Débats*; Sainte Beuve, the classical critic; and Mérimée, the author of "Clara Gauril," are the three new academicians elected. Now it happens that it falls to the lot of Victor Hugo to make the opening and responding speeches to the two first of these literary characters on their reception, and they have been the most unsparing enemies of the romantic school, of which he is the head. Amidst the long orations and unsparing compliments and eulogies customary on these occasions, a great deal of ill-concealed animosity is expected to break out, and in the literary sparring nothing but "facers" will be given.

Parisian Society is deeply agitated by the remarkable number of sudden deaths that have followed each other, even amongst the fair sex. But three days since, Madame Turrelle, the wife of a banker, fell down dead in the street; and the young and lovely Madame La Comtesse de Bethisy, an illustrious daughter of the Duke de Rohan Chabot, whilst playing in her bed with her infant suddenly fell back, and when the nurses raised her she was dead. The Parisian resource, however, for all increase of sorrows, is to drown thought in a wilder vortex of pleasure. Masquerades and fancy balls are now to begin long before the ordinary period, and every means is employed to render these mad festivities as attractive and as intoxicating as possible.

## PARIS FASHIONS FOR WINTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Every change of weather or of season, every fresh circumstance, however trivial, or even however great, is seized upon by our Parisian élégantes as the occasion for new triumphs of toilette. What wonder then that the approach of the winter season should bring forth under new and charming forms all those becoming resources with which the fair coquettes shield themselves from its inclemency; at the same time that they enhance their charms. Fur, the symbol of rank, in the north, as gems and feathers in Oriental climes—fur is more than ever in the highest vogue. In all the carriages rolling along the Bois de Boulogne are seen ladies wrapped in Palatine mantles trimmed with Zibeline sables—Russian mantles in velvet with pelerine and boilder of Gribie—or ample Vitechemas, which, when left open under the influence of a stray sunbeam, display a splendid lining of the same fur. Velvet bonnets, trimmed with creeping willows, or foliotes, and feathers glacées and with mancinis inside, composed of roses half shaded by tulle, producing a charming effect, encircling the face—are two large worn with these mantles. These bonnets are also often trimmed with two large rosettes made of velvet and black lace, from which fall two lappets of the same material. The prevailing shape for bonnets is perfectly straight and of a medium size. Heron feathers are much worn for the promenade and have a very distinguished appearance.

Many of our élégantes wear, over high dresses, paderuses or paletots, half wadded, drawn in at the waist, with a pelerine. The disadvantage of this form of dress, distinguished and graceful as it is when worn with good taste, is that a little exaggeration or alteration may make it quite the reverse.

The doublettes, which have been laid aside for some years, are now again in vogue; but have more trimming than formerly: gimp and velvet laces are much used for this purpose. The Vicomtesse de B. wore one, with facings and cross folds, and a châteline in velvet. This latter material, now going so much out of fashion in male attire, becomes daily more general in feminine toilette.

Our élégantes have added another to the list of their borrowings from our grandmothers, and have adopted (not, however, without alteration and correction) the caraco, or kirtle, which we find in all the journals of fashion of 1786. One of the most distinguished of our lionnes, the Duchesse de C., wore, the other day, a dress made in this manner; the body close up to the throat; the kirtle descended so far below the waist, as to admit of two little pockets placed obliquely, one on each side. The sleeves of this dress were nearly tight at the top, enlarging sufficiently at the wrist to show a full under-sleeve beneath, and were trimmed with a small jockey. This form of dress, made in *pekin velouté*, in *poult de soie glacé*, or silk shot with four different colours, is extremely elegant; when made of one colour, it is trimmed with three little bands of velvet, like that worn by the Comtesse de V. the other day. Lace is also used as a trimming for these dresses—in fact it is in universal request for every species of garniture, especially for satin or velvet bonnets.

Folds and bands of velvet on satin bonnets are very distinguished. I will give you, as an example, a description of the elegant morning costume worn the other day by La M<sup>lle</sup>. P.—de T.—; it was composed of a bonnet of deep blue satin, trimmed with mancinis of pink satin ribbon inside; a doublette of iron-grey satin, with gimp and velvet to match, and a sable pelerine. Velvet capotes, trimmed with the same material, are in very good taste, but great care is requisite in the arrangement of the trimming, to avoid a heavy look, which is to be feared in the employing of this material for half-dress.

Cape and turbans in general aim at an Oriental turre. Materials brocaded in gold are much used for this purpose. We have remarked at the Italiens, and at those few soirées which have anticipated the season, a cashmere turban of an entirely new form. It is composed of a maize-coloured scarf, with a border embroidered in silver and coloured silk, and an Arabian fringe. Another coiffure in great favour is made of dahlia-coloured velvet, with a bouquet of velvet flowers, in colours to match, on the right side, and a deep fringe of pearls on the left. Agrafes of flowers are so much in vogue that they are placed on bonnets as on dresses. But as the latter, for evenings, are so often worn with two skirts, something even prettier than these bunches has been imagined to loop up the outer skirt: the flowers are arranged in a chain, which is placed at each side on a line with the knee. These chains are made of mixed flowers, are narrow at

the top and terminate with a large flower at the end. It is useless to say that the trimming of the body and sleeves is to match. The head-dress similar to the rest, encircles the head in the form of a crown, but on one side droops a graceful branch, also terminated by a flower larger than the rest. Another trimming equally pretty and new is composed of ten bunches of flowers, made of roses and other flowers of the colour of flamme de ponce, as this colour has a very good effect by candle light. These ten bunches loop up the dress all round at regular intervals; rows of cord symmetrically arranged forming *en tablier* in front.

It is impossible, however, to form an idea of effect from the description of detached portions of dress—two toilettes which I have lately seen worn by élégantes of the highest order will give your fair readers a far better notion of the ensemble. La Baronne T.—wore the other day, in the Champs Elysées, a black velvet bonnet trimmed with a single white marabout glacé black. Her dress was of garnet-coloured satin; the body made high, plain, and forming into a point in front; the sleeves rather loose at the top, and very large at the wrist—full under sleeves of muslin with very small cuffs. Agrafes of a lozenge form to match the dress, surrounded with lace, were placed down the front, gradually increasing in size towards the bottom. A trimming of a similar kind ornamented the jockeys which surrounded the opening of the sleeves; a handkerchief with an heraldic crest, and gloves à fermoir, completed this elegant costume. The M<sup>lle</sup>. de B.—, so celebrated for her exquisite taste, appeared in a bonnet of currant-coloured satin, trimmed round the front with lace, which also ornamented the crown, and was caught up under a bouquet of mixed flowers. Her dress à Caraco was chamélon, and that with four different colours; the body high, opening in front, without a collar, and the front à nervures. The line of the waist slightly sloped towards the middle, and the kirtle round and slightly cut away in front, like the fashionable coats of two or three years ago, gradually increasing in depth behind. The sleeves tight at top and rather loose, and turned up at the wrist.

## FRANCE.

The Paris papers announce an outbreak in Switzerland, arising out of religious differences. The movement appears to have been of a serious character, but details are not given. It appears that the Radical party in the Canton of Lucerne had made an attempt to overthrow the Government, but failed. In seeking to obtain possession of four pieces of cannon they were defeated. One letter expresses fears that a universal outbreak "against the Jesuits" would take place in all the Protestant Cantons.

The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale have returned to France. They were received at Marseilles with much enthusiasm. The preparations to receive them were on a large scale. A triumphal arch had been erected near that part of the port which touches the Canebiese. On its summit were on either side blazoned the arms and initials of the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and the sides and front were decorated with trophies representing the battles of Tangier, Mogador, the Smala, and Biscara. They landed at the triumphal arch. The Princes were on horseback, and the Princess and the ladies of honour were placed in an open carriage, and escorted by a squadron of hussars, a brigade of gendarmes, and hundreds of lighted torches. They traversed the Canebiese, the rue St. Feriol, to the Hotel d'Orient, in the rue Grignon, the air resounding with the firing of guns, the ringing of bells, and the voices of thousands of persons shouting, "Vive le Duc d'Aumale," "Vive la Duchesse," "Vive le Prince de Joinville," "Vive le Roi," &c.

At ten o'clock the Royal party went to the theatre; but their reception was most enthusiastic. The Princess is not regularly handsome, but her general appearance is dignified and agreeable. She is very pale and rather short in stature, her magnificent auburn hair hanging tastefully on her well rounded shoulders. Her dress was simple and elegant—white satin; on her neck she wore a necklace of topazes, a present from Prince de Joinville.

The *Journal des Débats* states that a letter from Vienna alludes to a report from Constantinople, of the dangerous illness of the Sultan, but it does not seem to attach credence to the report.

The chief domestic topic at Paris, as in London, is the weather. The cold is very severe in the former capital. On Monday morning, at six o'clock, the centigrade thermometer marked 9. 4 degrees below zero (15 Fahrenheit). The last severe winter felt in Paris was in 1838, the thermometer of the Observatory being down to 19 degrees centigrade (2 below zero of Fahrenheit).

It was believed that, should the temperature continue to fall for three days more, the Seine would be frozen over. All the accounts received from the provinces, from Germany, Belgium, Holland, and Italy, concurred in announcing the increasing rigour of the season.

On Monday, the loan of 200,000,000, was adjudged to De Rothschild, Brothers, at 84f. 75c.; the united houses of Hottinguer and Co., and Durand and Co., of Paris, and Baring, Brothers, of London, bid 83f. 95c. The new loan rose 3 per cent. premium in the course of the day.

A fire broke out on Sunday last at the wine stores of M. Buhner, in the Rue Cadet, which occasioned loss of life as well as much damage to property. At nine o'clock, as one party of firemen, exhausted with fatigue, had been relieved by a party from the Rue Vieux Colombier, a fresh disaster added to the calamity. A wall fell out into the street and crushed several persons. The dead body of a fireman was withdrawn from the ruins, together with ten wounded, two of whom shortly afterwards expired. A Municipal Guard had his foot crushed, and several persons of the neighbourhood, who had exerted themselves most heroically, were more or less wounded. The parish priest of the church of Notre Dame de Lorette, who attended at the scene of desolation with one of his curates, shared the dangers of the humblest mechanic. The amount of property destroyed is said to be no less than £12,000.

## SPAIN.

The letters from Spain bring accounts of more sanguinary atrocities. On the 30th ult., the second son of Zurbano, together with Don José Baltanas, a captain in the army, and Zurbano's secretary, and Don Francisco Hervias, a cloth manufacturer of Escaray, were shot at Logroño, at seven in the morning.

Don Feliciano Zurbano, the young man now shot, was a lieutenant in the army, and twenty-four years of age; his brother Don Benito, who was shot a day or two before, was eighteen. A great many arrests have taken place in the north, and amongst others Senor Gamboa, formerly Finance Minister, and who has been staying at St. Sebastian for some time, has just been thrown into prison at Tolosa, on the charge of being implicated in the late unfortunate movement. The Carlist general, Iturbe, passed through Vittoria on the 1st instant, under arrest, on the way to Logroño, to be tried by a court martial, on the same charge.

There is still no certain intelligence respecting Zurbano, the leader of the late movement. The Logroño correspondent of the *Eco del Comercio* writes that his house had been rased to the ground, his furniture burned, and his horses and cattle destroyed. The ten men of his band who voluntarily surrendered have been sentenced respectively to six or ten years confinement in *presidios*. Colonel Ortega, Aide-de-Camp of General Prim, had been sent off under an escort to Cadiz, whence he was to be transported to the Havannah.

Our latest accounts from Madrid inform us that the Bill for the new Spanish Constitution has passed the Chamber of Deputies by a very large majority, so that the Cabinet of Narvaez may now be considered as firmly placed in power as it is possible for any majority to be in Spain under present circumstances. It is, however, a purely despotic Cabinet, as the recent executions prove.

## PORTUGAL.

Our advices from Lisbon, which are to the 3rd instant, present nothing worth particular notice, and the passing of the Indemnity Bill in the Cortes, has diverted the proceedings of that body of much of their interest. In the Chamber of Deputies, the Government have presented two projects; one for the establishment of savings' banks throughout the country, and the other for the establishment of a bank in the Corn Market department, for the sole purpose of lending money at 6 per cent. to the farmers, on the security of the corn there deposited by them.

A Royal decree has been issued ordering the collection of the new duties, imposed by the Chamber, on wine and salt, and on the importation of foreign hemp, flax, and corn.

## THE WEST INDIA MAIL.

LOSS OF THE ACTEON STEAMER.—The Royal Mail Company's ship, Avon, Captain Strutt, has arrived at Southampton with mails from Tampico, to Oct. 26; Vera Cruz, to Nov. 2; Havannah, to the 10th; Demerara, to the 3rd; Trinidad, to the 5th; Grenada, to the 10th; St. Thomas, to the 15th; and Bermuda to the 23rd, being the day of the Avon's departure.

We regret to state that this vessel brings an account of the total loss of the Acteon steam-ship, belonging to the Royal Mail Company, on the morning of the 20th of October. She was rounding the Punta Cana, at eight in the morning, the Popa, or high land, within the city being S.E.E. The Acteon steering south, struck at 8.40, upon a sunken rock, supposed to be the Negrito, but which, according to the chart, should have been nearer the land than the ship then was. Sail was made to force her on shore, or into shallow water. Precisely, however, at twenty minutes past eleven she went down in 64 fathoms.

The captain, officers, and crew, on this trying occasion, behaved with the most praiseworthy courage. The captain was the last to leave the ill-fated vessel. All hands were safely got into the boats, and steered for Carthagen, from which they were about nine miles distant. They landed in safety, and were hospitably received by the authorities. There were only three passengers on board at the time of the disaster.

The Acteon makes the fourth vessel lost since the establishment of the Royal Mail Steam Company, being a quarter of the number of steam ships it has aloft. They are—the Medina, the Isis, the Solway (in which so many lives were sacrificed), and now this unfortunate ship completes the number. The Acteon, however, was the smallest of the four, being only 600 tons burthen. Her value, exclusive of stores, &c., was about £25,000. It is not known whether the Acteon was insured.

## INDIA.

THE CAPTURE OF THE FORT OF SAMUNGHUR.—In our last we gave the details of the capture of the Fort of Samunghur, received by the overland mail. A correspondent, who was present at the engagement, has forwarded us some additional particulars, and also an accurate sketch of the fort. This interesting sketch is engraved, and will be presented to our readers next week, as the pressure of important subjects prevents us from doing so in the present number. Our correspondent states that the fort was defended by 5 or 600 men, 70 were killed in the fort, 150 prisoners taken, and the rest threw themselves over the walls, or escaped through one of the gates, only to be killed by a troop of the 5th Madras Cavalry, under the orders of Captain Graeme. The colours of the 20th Regt. of M. N. I. were placed on the breach by Ensign Robson, assisted by Lieut. and Adjutant White, both of the same regiment.

To the list of officers whose daily rate of pay is twenty-five shillings, have been added the names of Major-General Sir Frederick Stovin, K.C.B., and Sir Guy Campbell, Bart., two Peninsular campaigners of considerable standing and merit.



## IRELAND.

**THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—The Repeal Association met on Monday. The Chairman was Mr. Henry Grattan, M.P., who indulged in a very long and rather violent speech. In the course of it he said the English must turn out the Tories, or be content to lose Ireland; for, in the words of Mr. Burke (whom he quoted extensively in the course of his remarks), they (the Tories) had violated the law, and proclaimed anarchy. Yes; thirteen of the best Judges of the land, and three of the law Lords had declared that they had violated the law by the State prosecutions; and yet up started the Prime Minister in his place in the House of Commons, and announced that he was ready to vindicate his atrocity. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Grattan) came forward, therefore, to join in demanding inquiry into the late State prosecutions against O'Connell and his fellow-martyrs, in order to prevent that anarchy which was sure to follow in any country subject to such acts of gross injustice as the present Tory Ministry were inflicting on Ireland.—Mr. O'Connell followed in a speech in which much strange language occurred. The hon. and learned gentleman excused himself for not reporting on his ten propositions about the Union, according to promise. He then launched into some furious diatribes against the English press for accusing him of inconsistency. As a specimen of this effusion, we extract the epithets applied by Mr. O'Connell to a writer in a Whig London journal. The hon. and learned gentleman said, "The circumstance of his having given two characters of Lord J. Russell under different circumstances, was made the ground of an atrocious and insolent calumny against him by a writer, a miscreant who, whilst he (Mr. O'Connell) had been labouring for his country, was grovelling in a garret. He had brought his country under the notice of the whole civilized world—he had made known her wants, her sufferings, her fidelity, her religious perseverance, and all those high qualities which distinguish her people; and was this the recompense he was to receive from a nameless scoundrel scribbler in London? (Cheers.) He had already replied to him in the severest language, and what could he have used towards a base calumniator of that kind? (Hear, hear.) He had called him a miscreant, a calumniator, and a foul liar. He repeated these epithets, for they were suitable ones, unless, indeed, the language could supply him with harsher, in which case he would admit that those terms were too mild. (A laugh.) Oh, the writer of that article was a base, a brutal, and, perhaps, a bribed wretch, for assailing him in that way. He did not care whether he was bribed or not. If he were a rascal for nothing he only proved himself the greater scoundrel. (A laugh.) He proclaimed every word of his accusation to be a falsehood." Appropriate language this, for Conciliation Hall. Mr. O'Connell announced the rent for the week to be £333 3s. 3d.

**FRIGHTFUL PARRICIDE.**—A murder of an atrocious kind was committed last week at Mullinahone. It appears that as William Shea, of Kilmemmon (within five miles of Callan, on the Fethard-road), was proceeding to spread a quantity of seed wheat for his son-law, named Egan, who is sick of a fever, he was hindered from the performance of his charitable office by his son, Michael Shea, who struck him on the head with a stone, and afterwards with a spade, and killed him on the spot. His skull is fractured in a most frightful manner. It appears that young Shea had been at variance with his sister's husband, the aforesaid Egan, and hence arose the altercation. The Mullinahone police were speedily in attendance, but the parricide had fled; he attempted to drown himself, but was prevented by two men, who happened to have seen him. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned according to the circumstances. The parricide is a pledge breaker. Had it not been for the timely interposition of a neighbour, he would, in all probability, have killed his wife also, with a stick or some weapon, on hearing her exclaim, "Oh, you murderer, why did you kill your poor father?"

**ANOTHER MURDER.**—Mr. Samuel M. Kerrin, a respectable farmer, residing at Carrickbanahan, county Sligo, about eight miles from the town of Sligo, was barbarously murdered on Tuesday night. He had just said his prayers in his bed-room, on a ground floor, and was stooping down to untie his shoes, when the assassin fired through the window a gun or blunderbuss, loaded with two balls, both of which entered his head, and he immediately died. There is no ground for believing that the crime proceeded from any motive of a religious, party, or political nature. The deceased was much liked by all classes, and of a most kind and charitable disposition; in fact, the universal feeling of the country is, that the awful deed originated in very different motives.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

**FRACAS IN THE SPORTING WORLD.**—On Tuesday, in the Court of Exchequer, an action was tried, Scott v. O'Brien, for an assault which took place on the 1st of July, when the famous Running Rein case was tried. The parties are well known in the sporting world, and the assault appeared to have originated out of some dispute connected with sporting transactions. The nature of it will be understood by the following evidence given by Captain Hugh Brazazon Higgins. He stated that he was outside Westminster Hall on the 1st of July. There were a great number of persons assembled connected with the turf. Witness was walking with Captain Garth when Mr. Scott joined them. It was about two o'clock in the afternoon when witness observed O'Brien approaching. He seemed so much excited that witness remarked to Captain Garth that he looked very warlike. As O'Brien passed witness, Captain Garth and Scott, he said, addressing Captain Garth, "How can you walk with that wretch?" Witness had no doubt the observation was meant for Scott. Scott immediately replied by saying, "What do you mean, you thief?" O'Brien then attempted to take a stick out of Captain Garth's hand, but did not succeed. He then rushed at Scott, struck him several blows, and knocked him down. Scott got up with an intention of defending himself, but was immediately knocked down again. In fact, he had no chance whatever. Witness observed O'Brien take plaintiff by the hair of the head, and inflict on him several blows whilst plaintiff was stretched at full length on the flagway. There was no further provocation for the assault than what witness had stated. Witness saw plaintiff in a day or two later, and his face still bore marks of the assault. Witness had heard there was a dispute between plaintiff and defendant, which was referred to Captain Rous, who had decided in Scott's favour. Witness also heard that defendant had given the plaintiff the guarantee of a most respectable gentleman for payment of his debt. Was not making arm-in-arm with plaintiff when the assault took place. Knew plaintiff, but not intimately. Had dined with him once. Also knew defendant by meeting him at Tattersall's and elsewhere. Scott was at Tattersall's the evening of the day on which the assault was committed.—Mr. Travers, the eminent surgeon, was called to prove that he saw the plaintiff shortly after the accident, when his face exhibited some severe contusions.—After some other evidence respecting the transaction, Mr. Jervis then addressed the jury for the defendant. He said it was now quite clear that Mr. O'Brien believed that Mr. Scott had been propagating reports on the turf prejudicial to his honour, and that he had been anxious to obtain an explanation from him. Stung with these imputations, which were as slanderous as they were unfounded, and which went to charge Mr. O'Brien with being a leveller, and desirous of escaping from his honourable engagements. Mr. O'Brien, upon seeing Mr. Scott walking with Captain Garth and Captain Higgins did use the expression "wretch," as deposited to. Now "wretch" was an unmeaning word, it might mean anything; but the word "thief," which Mr. Scott used in reply, was far more offensive, especially when applied by him to Mr. O'Brien. The defendant could not receive a greater provocation, and he inflicted such chastisement on Mr. Scott, as any one, under such circumstances, might expect from a man whose temper was not under perfect control. The Lord Chief Baron thought that a gentleman who applied the word "wretch" to another must not be surprised if the word "thief" was retorted. There was no evidence that the plaintiff had previously done the defendant any injustice.—The jury, after a short consultation, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, £100.

## ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

## A WOMAN ACCUSED OF POISONING HER FATHER.

At the assizes at Chester, a young woman of twenty, named Mary Gallop, was tried on the charge of poisoning her father, Richard Gallop, at Monk's Copenhall, on the 2nd of November, by the administration of arsenic.

The Attorney-General for the Principality, Mr. Temple, and Mr. Townsend, were counsel for the prosecution; and Mr. Trafford for the prisoner.

From the evidence adduced in support of the charge, it appeared that about eight months ago, the deceased, who was a joiner, and his family, removed to Crewe, in the township of Monk's Copenhall, for the purpose of working at the extensive works belonging to the Grand Junction Railway Company. The deceased and his wife did not live happily together, and about six months ago the latter committed suicide by cutting her throat. After that the family consisted of the prisoner, her father, the daughter of his wife by a former husband, and a lodger named William Fraser. After the death of his wife, the prisoner's father treated her with considerable severity, and on one occasion, when she had roasted some potatoes too hard, he threatened to beat her with a strap. This she complained of to her half-sister, and said that as she had no comfort at home she would go to service. During the time the prisoner was residing in Liverpool she had become acquainted with a young man, named Duval, and about the beginning of October, there being a cheap train from Crewe to Liverpool, the prisoner announced her intention of going by it, but her father was very angry with her, and refused to allow her to go, as he said it was only for the purpose of seeing her sweetheart, and he disapproved of the connection. Shortly after that the prisoner purchased a pennyworth of arsenic for the purpose, as she said, of destroying rats and mice. Subsequently she purchased a second pennyworth, and on the second of November she purchased two pennyworth. About three weeks before the last-mentioned day the father of the prisoner became ill, and so continued up to that day, when, after partaking of some arrow-root, he was seized with violent vomiting, which increased during the night, and early on the morning of the 3rd of November, he died. A surgeon attended him during the night and treated him for cholera. On the Sunday morning a constable named Kinty went to the house and saw the prisoner. He told her he had come for the purpose of making inquiry respecting the death of her father, and cautioned her. After this he proceeded to put a number of questions to her, which, together with her answers, he produced.

Mr. Trafford objected to this evidence being admissible, as it had been made by the prisoner under inducement, and he cited the case of the King and Drew, quoted in the 2nd vol. of Russell on Crime, p. 529.

The learned Judge overruled the objection.

It was proved by the evidence of Mr. Stevenson, a surgeon, that the body of the deceased, on post-mortem examination, presented all the appearances internally of having been acted on by some irritant poison, and both he and Mr. Rayner, of Stockport, were of opinion that death was caused by the effects of arsenic.

It was attempted to elicit, in behalf of the prisoner, that she was labouring under insanity, but the only facts deposed to by the witnesses on this point were that about six months ago, at the time her mother committed suicide, her conduct was rather strange, and that she did not sleep for a whole week, and that the mother of the prisoner had been insane, and several times attempted to destroy herself.

Mr. Trafford addressed the jury for the prisoner at some length, contending that the case was enveloped in so much doubt that the jury could not safely convict, that the probability was that the deceased had taken the arsenic by mistake, and that if administered by the prisoner at all, it was when she was labouring under the effects of insanity.

The learned Judge briefly summed up the case to the jury, telling them that if they believed the prisoner had administered the arsenic, it was their duty to find her guilty. As to the plea of insanity, his lordship observed that there was no evidence to support it. That was a species of defence too much relied on of late years, to the danger of public security, and the great hindrance of justice.

The jury consulted together for about five minutes, and then pronounced a verdict of Guilty, but begged strongly to recommend the prisoner to mercy.

The Judge.—What recommend a prisoner to mercy who has been guilty of the murder of a parent!

The learned Judge having placed the black cap on, proceeded to pass sentence on the prisoner. His lordship said—"Mary Gallop, after a long and patient trial, you have been found guilty by the jury, upon evidence which could leave no doubt, of the murder of your own father. That murder was committed by the most odious and detestable of all means—those of poison—an act of deliberation, evidently meditated some time before, carried into execution with perseverance, with great art and contrivance, and I wish I could see any symptoms in the conduct you afterwards exhibited of repentance, or any feelings of remorse for what you have done. It is impossible for me to show you any mercy. Prepare for that awful account to which you sent the author of your being with little or no preparation at all. Seek for the mercy of God; repent of this and all your sins; and by that means seek for that mercy hereafter which it is not in my power, consistently with my public duty, to show you here." His lordship then passed sentence of death upon her in the usual form, and the prisoner walked from the bar with a steadfast step, having manifested throughout the whole trial little or no consciousness of the situation in which she stood, beyond a wild and almost incessant roll of the eye, and an occasional flush of the countenance.

[The verdicts of juries have been much discussed of late. That given in the case of Belaney has been strongly censured, at least by implication; and in the recent case of alleged robbery at the Soho Bazaar, the decision has been impugned as if contrary to evidence, or from a supposed leaning towards a rich prisoner. Generally speaking, we think it a dangerous, or at least an unprofitable thing, to discuss the verdicts of juries. They hear the sworn testimony, and have to judge of various circumstances, some of which, perhaps, do not appear in the report, and credit should be given to them for coming to an honest and just decision. In the above case of parricide, however, there is a most strange circumstance. The French law, we are aware, admits of circumstances of extenuation in cases of murder, which reduce the punishment, but what extenuation there can be for parricide it would be very difficult to say. The Judge (Mr. Baron Gurney) might well express his astonishment. If the jury did not believe the girl guilty, they ought to have acquitted her, but it would indeed be a novel thing to make degrees in the crime of parricide. We think the Judge did some service, also, when he discouraged the practice which has of late been too much abused, of endeavouring to explain away guilt by pleas of insanity.]

**THE MURDER OF MR. INCHBALD.**—At the assizes at York, on Tuesday, William Kendrew, aged 29, farm-labourer, and John Kendrew, 34, shoemaker, brothers, were charged, the former with the willful murder of Mr. William Inchbald, at Dunsforth, in the parish of Aldborough, in the West Riding, and the latter with feloniously harbouring and maintaining William Kendrew, well knowing him to have committed a felony in shooting William Inchbald. The circumstances will, no doubt, be in the recollection of our readers. The deceased was shot on the evening of the 28th of September, on his return from Boroughbridge market, and was found dying in the road. The deceased was in the habit of carrying large sums of money about him, and exhibiting them in public houses. It did not appear that he had been robbed on this occasion. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, and the jury, after an absence of ten minutes, returned with a verdict of Guilty against William Kendrew, and of Acquittal as regarded John Kendrew. Mr. Justice Coleridge sentenced William Kendrew to death. The wretched man appeared wholly unmoved, and left the bar in the most careless manner, exclaiming, as he went, "Thank ye, if that be all."

## POLICE.

**THE FORGED TRANSFER AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.**—COMMITTAL OF BURGESS.—On Wednesday Burgess was finally examined at the Mansion-house, the evidence of two witnesses having completed the case.—Mr. Charles Chatham Lawrence, of No. 8, Lincoln-place, New North-road, Middlesex, stated that he was a cashier in the banking-house of Sir John Lubbock and Co., in Mansion-house-street. On Thursday, the 3rd of September, about 20 minutes before two o'clock in the afternoon, the check produced for the sum of £8000, drawn by Mr. Charles Keyser upon Sir John W. Lubbock and Co., was presented to him for payment by a person who was not known to him, but who was accompanied by, he verily believed, the prisoner Burgess. Witness inquired the name of the party presenting the check, upon which the person who accompanied the prisoner gave the name of Orenford. Witness then inquired how they would have the amount of the check?—upon which one of them said, "in gold," or "part in gold," or words to that effect. Witness then stated, that as they wanted the money in gold, they had better get it at the Bank of England, and he would give them eight £1000 notes, and he accordingly gave the person who accompanied the prisoner the eight £1000 bank-notes produced.—The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Solomon, a solicitor on the part of the prisoner, but his evidence was not shaken. Mr. T. Ager, of No. 15, Edmond-terrace, a teller in the issue department of the Bank of England, stated that at about two o'clock on the 3rd of September, a person who was a stranger to him presented at the counter the eight bank notes for £1000 each produced, and required payment thereof in gold. Witness was short of money at the time, and determined to get £10,000 from the treasury, and accordingly went with Leonard Deane, one of the porters in the issue department of the Bank, to the treasury, which was in an adjoining department, to get the gold. They brought back ten bags, each containing £1000 in gold, and witness desired Deane to lay eight of the bags on the counter before the person who was then standing there, and who then produced two large canvass bags from a carpet bag, which he had with him, and put both the bags into the carpet bag and then attempted to lift it, but was unable to do so, and was ultimately assisted by two porters, who carried the two bags for him out of the Bank.—Cross-examined by Mr. Solomon: The bank-notes were presented by a stranger, not by the prisoner. The prisoner was not present at the time. Witness did not get the person to put his name and address upon the notes.—Mr. Solomon then contended that the evidence did not affect Burgess, as he had not presented the cheque or received the sovereigns. He said there was no proof whatever that the prisoner had performed any act calculated to show that he was aware that Elder, who had since destroyed himself, was any other than the Mr. Orenford he represented himself to be.—The Lord Mayor said he believed the prisoner was a guilty participator, and decided upon committing him for trial.

**ROBBERIES AT LINEN-DRAPERS' SHOPS.**—At Bow-street, on Tuesday, Leah Mary Roper, the person who stood remanded on a charge of shop-lifting, was again examined before Mr. Jardine. Two more cases were made out against her, and it appeared that about £60 worth of duplicates for silks and satins, which the prisoner had pledged, were found at her lodgings, Michael's-place, Brompton. Several shopkeepers, who were present, recognised the prisoner as having frequented their shops; and in some cases identified pledged property which had been stolen from them. The prisoner, who said nothing in her defence, was again remanded, in order to make the evidence in some of the cases more complete against her. It was stated by the officer who searched her lodgings, that she had been in the habit of paying some of the persons with whom she dealt with the duplicates of stolen silks. The prisoner is a small, dark, and rather ill-favoured person, and is lame.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

**THE INCENDIARY FIRE AT WATTON.**—At Hertford, on Saturday, Thomas Wade, who was remanded on Friday, was fully committed for trial at the next assizes.

**THE ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.**—Mr. James Bolestridge, landlord of the Three Horse Shoes public-house, Derby-road, who was a passenger in the up-train which met with so much damage at the time of the collision, died on Tuesday morning at his own house. Mr. Bolestridge was about 45 years of age, and a remarkably good-looking man. He was formerly butler to Thomas Thornewell, Esq., of Dove Cliff, Derbyshire, and held that situation for a great number of years. Shortly after the death of his master he commenced business as an inn-keeper in Nottingham; in this latter capacity he has been attended with an extraordinary amount of misfortune. In the early part of October last, three men took up their abode at his house for a night. On their departure the next morning it was discovered that they had found their way into Mr. Bolestridge's sleeping apartment, and stole from a drawer gold and notes to the amount of £200. Mr. Edward Roberts, the gentleman who has had his leg amputated, and who was in the same carriage with Mr. Bolestridge, is still in a very precarious state. The other sufferers are all doing well. An inquest has been commenced upon the body of Mr. Bolestridge. The evidence adduced is very similar to that given on the former inquiries. The jury have not yet given their verdict.

**SINGULAR AFFAIR AT TONG.**—The Shrewsbury papers, in noticing the death of G. Durant, Esq., of Tong Castle, mention a singular occurrence which took place on the occasion. In the year 1820, Mr. Durant took legal proceedings against his first wife, and, in consequence of the jury having decided in his favour, he erected a monument on an eminence on his estate at Tong Knowle to commemorate the event. Immediately on his death being known to his family, two of his sons, accompanied by 29 labourers, went to the place, and commenced excavating round it to the depth of six feet; after which they made a hole in it, and placed 50 pounds of gunpowder in a cask, and 20 pounds in another package, under the monument, and at three o'clock on the morning of the 30th a fuse was fixed to it, and set fire to, and in a few minutes the monument was laid flat on the ground without any accident. The eldest son and heir to the estate died some years ago, and on his death-bed he requested the younger branches of

the family that as soon as their father was dead they would cause the monument to be blown up, that it might cease to exist with the founder, and that the memory of the scandalous cause for which it was erected and he might perish together.

**REPRESENTATION OF DARTMOUTH.**—There are two candidates for the representation of Dartmouth, in the room of the late Lieut.-Colonel Seale—Mr. Joseph Soames, the extensive ship-owner, on the Conservative side, and Mr. Moffatt, a London merchant, on the Liberal interest.

**SUDDEN DEATH OF MARTIN TUPPER, ESQ.**—A distressing event occurred at Southill Park, the seat of the late Earl of Limerick, on Sunday morning. Martin Tupper, Esq., of New Burlington-street, had long been the medical attendant of the above noble family, and was at Southill Park when the late Earl expired, on Saturday evening. Mr. Tupper retired to his apartment about twelve o'clock, in apparently perfect health, but when his servant went to call him in the morning, he was found dead in his bed.

**LATE HARVEST IN WILTSHIRE.**—A correspondent at Malmesbury informs us that in the northern part of Wiltshire, within these few days, two fields of barley have been cut and carried—a very rare occurrence at this advanced season of the year.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

## EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE ON THE DOVER RAILWAY.

On Wednesday morning, about one o'clock, a frightful accident took place on the Dover Railway, near the Bricklayers' Arms station, Old Kent-road, by which one man, named Robert Buckley, an engine-driver, was killed on the spot, and Aaron Wilkinson, the stoker, received such extensive injuries that his recovery is utterly impossible. It appears that the train, which was exclusively a goods train, left the Bricklayers' Arms station for Dover at twenty minutes after twelve o'clock, the engine being driven by Robert Buckley, an experienced driver, attended by a fireman, or stoker, named Aaron Wilkinson. It consisted of eleven luggage waggons and a second class carriage, in which were deposited the packages for the foreign mail. There were in the break wagon the company's guards, as well as the servants of the cariers, in all five or six persons. This carriage was the last on the train, and escaped uninjured. The whole of the others, except the second class carriage, were more or less shattered by the force of the concussion. As the train advanced another engine followed in the rear, and it is stated had just reached the train, when a terrific explosion occurred. One of the guards stated that the first thing which alarmed him was a smart explosion, and the next instant it was followed by another explosion of far greater force than the preceding one, and which, with a subsequent tremendous crash, almost stunned him. The concussion threw him forward, and the carriage in which he was was so violently shaken that he thought it was falling to pieces.

As soon as the steam and smoke had cleared away, he discovered the line to be completely blocked up with waggons, which were spread across the two lines of rails, and piled, many of them, upon each other. He with the rest of the guards called to the engine driver and also to his companion, the stoker, but receiving no answer, they climbed over the pile of waggons in the direction they expected to find the engine. On arriving at the other end of the train they discovered that the engine had burst, and had gone over the viaduct, and was partially buried in the earth beneath, whilst the tender was hanging over the side of the viaduct, torn and folded up as if it had been made of mere paste-board, its carriage having fallen to the ground about twenty yards from where the engine lay. In the meanwhile search was made for the engine driver, and the stoker and shortly the former, Robert Buckley, was found lying some twenty or thirty yards further up the line, where the engine went off, with one of the large waggons partly resting on his body. He was dead, and even then the body could not be extricated for upwards of an hour and a half. The stoker was found in the rear of the train, lying on the opposite rails, bleeding profusely, and apparently dead, with the whole of his jacket, except the cuffs, blown off his back. Immediately upon the arrival of assistance from the station, Mr. George, the secretary, who came with the engine, had the poor fellow wrapped in blankets, and conveyed to Guy's Hospital.

As soon as possible the line was cleared of all obstructions, so that the regular traffic might not be impeded, and at an early hour the directors, who had assembled on the spot, with Mr. Cubitt, the locomotive engineer, and Mr. Gregory, of the Croydon line, considered it necessary to forward immediate intelligence of what had happened to Colonel Paisley, the Inspector-General of Railways, and who arrived soon after nine o'clock, when a strict examination was gone into.

The result is said to be this:—The bursting of the locomotive being the supposed cause of the accident, their first object was to examine the engine as it lay embedded in the earth. After getting off the viaduct it had pitched head foremost into the earth a depth of four feet, and then turned over. They found the fire-box was blown out, as well as the whole of the fire-bars and the inner casing, between which and the outer casing the steam generated, were also torn away. The next point was to examine what effect the explosion had had upon the viaduct, and the probable cause of the engine getting off the same. They found that there had been two explosions: the first apparently took place about eighty feet from the spot where the engine was lying. The fire-bars at the bottom of the fire-box had been blown completely through the viaduct into arch No. 134, making a hole three or four feet square. The second explosion (the more severe of the two) not only blew the fire-box through the arch No. 133, but such was the force of the steam, that the engine "jumped," and descended partly on the rails and partly off, a distance of eight or ten yards, crushing the immense pieces of timber that supported the viaduct.

The stoker, Aaron Wilkinson, had his skull fractured, his left arm broken, and other parts of his person dreadfully scalded. His unfortunate companion was about thirty-two years of age; he was a single man, and resided at Ashford, near Dover, where his relatives live.

**MURDER AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN WALES.**—On Friday week, between eleven and twelve o'clock, David Lewis, a butter carman, was robbed and murdered whilst on the road between Brecon and Trecastle, in the county of Brecon, North Wales. His death was caused by a pistol ball, shot through his head, and suspicion fell upon a man named Thomas Thomas, who resided with his father, at Maeseddow, in the parish of Llanfynydd, Carmarthenshire. He was the last person seen in the deceased's company, and has since been apprehended.

**ANOTHER FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—A fatal accident occurred on Saturday morning on the line of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, near Ryton station, about 7 miles from Newcastle. As the luggage-train, which left Newcastle at half-past six o'clock for Carlisle, was proceeding at the usual rate, it ran into a cow which was straying on the line, and the force of the concussion was so great as to throw the engine and tender over a low embankment, the engine falling on its side, and the tender being crushed up beside it. The stoker was fortunate enough to jump off just before the collision took place, and escaped with only a few slight bruises. The engineer did not jump off, and he was crushed to death between the engine and the tender. Had the accident occurred 20 yards further along the line, where the railway runs close to the river Tyne, the whole train would have gone into the water. The trucks suffered no injury, and but little displacement. The engineer's name was Thomas Graham; he was a steady experienced driver, but the morning was very dark, and the animal was not discovered until the engine was close upon it.

**MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.—FIVE MEN DROWNED.**—A few days ago Mr. De Laessaux, one of the coroners of Kent, held an inquest at Whitstable on the bodies of Edward Polhill, aged 34, William Polhill, aged 25, George Miles, aged 32, John Mason, aged 31, and Henry Pym, aged 33, the whole of whom had been unfortunately drowned on the evening of Wednesday last, while passing from Whitstable to the Isle of Sheppey. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally drowned," levying a small deadweight on the boat.

**MANSLAUGHTER BY A CAPTAIN OF ONE OF THE WATERMEN STEAMERS.**—An inquest was held on Monday on the body of William Morgan, a seaman, who it will be recollected was, together with Edward Everest, an aged waterman, run down off the Thames Pier, Wapping, on the morning of the 25th of October, by the Waterman steam-packet No. 6, Captain Simms, and drowned, several others in the skiff having narrowly escaped a similar fate. The evidence was nearly a recapitulation of the testimony given at the former inquest held on the body of the unfortunate Everest. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Simms, the master of the steamer, who is now in Newgate, having been convicted of the manslaughter of Everest at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to four months imprisonment.

**DEATH FROM STARVATION.**—On Monday afternoon a long investigation was entered into before Mr. Higgs, at the Golden Lion, Lower Edmonton, on the remains of a man, name unknown, aged 52, whose death was occasioned by the want of food and exposure to the inclemency of the weather. It appeared from the evidence of Richard Pugh, with whom the deceased had lodged, that he had for some weeks been out of work. He had during that period obtained a scanty pittance by vending congreve matches, balls of cotton, &c. The police interfered with him and threatened to apprehend him as a vagrant, saying that his offering things for sale was merely an excuse for begging. Deceased was, in consequence, very frightened, and did not go out with his basket again. He stopped at witness's house till the following Tuesday, when he absented himself, having till then from the day the police spoke to him lived upon stale crusts, which he got then from other lodgers in exchange for congreve, and the dregs of the teapot when others had done with it. On Saturday night last, about half-past ten o'clock, witness was returning home, when he saw the deceased sitting on the ground in the street crouched up in a corner. He asked him why he did not come to his house, when he replied, because he had no money, adding that he was very cold and thirsty and had a pain in his side. Witness assisted him home, where he made him some gruel, putting into it half a pint of ale, which deceased swallowed ravenously. Deceased was then put to bed, and he died on Sunday morning. Since the Tuesday he had slept in hovels and open sheds, and had had scarcely a particle of food. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased died from want of the common necessities of life and exposure to the cold."

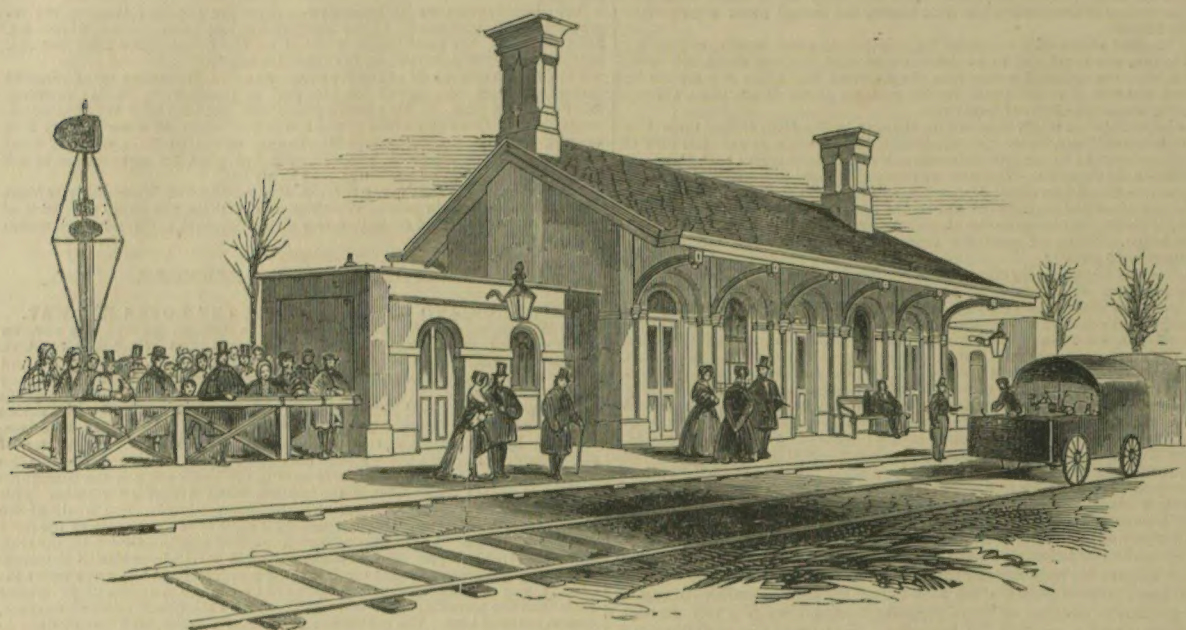
**DRAYTON MANOR.**—In consequence of the lamented demise of the Dowager Lady Floyd, Sir Robert and Lady Peel will be prevented from receiving company at the manor this winter.

Sir Robert Peel's fourth son, Mr. John Floyd Peel, has just entered the Scots Fusilier Guards as ensign and lieutenant.

**LONDON ELOCUTION SOCIETY.**—On Tuesday evening, the first public meeting of this institution was held at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street. The programme included sixteen specimens of senatorial and forensic eloquence, and sublime poetry, relieved by one or two scenes of exquisite humour from Mr. Dickens's works, all of which were delivered with good effect. Mr. Albert Smith presided, and was much applauded on taking the chair, and on quitting the room at the close of an evening most rationally passed. The room was crowded throughout the performances.



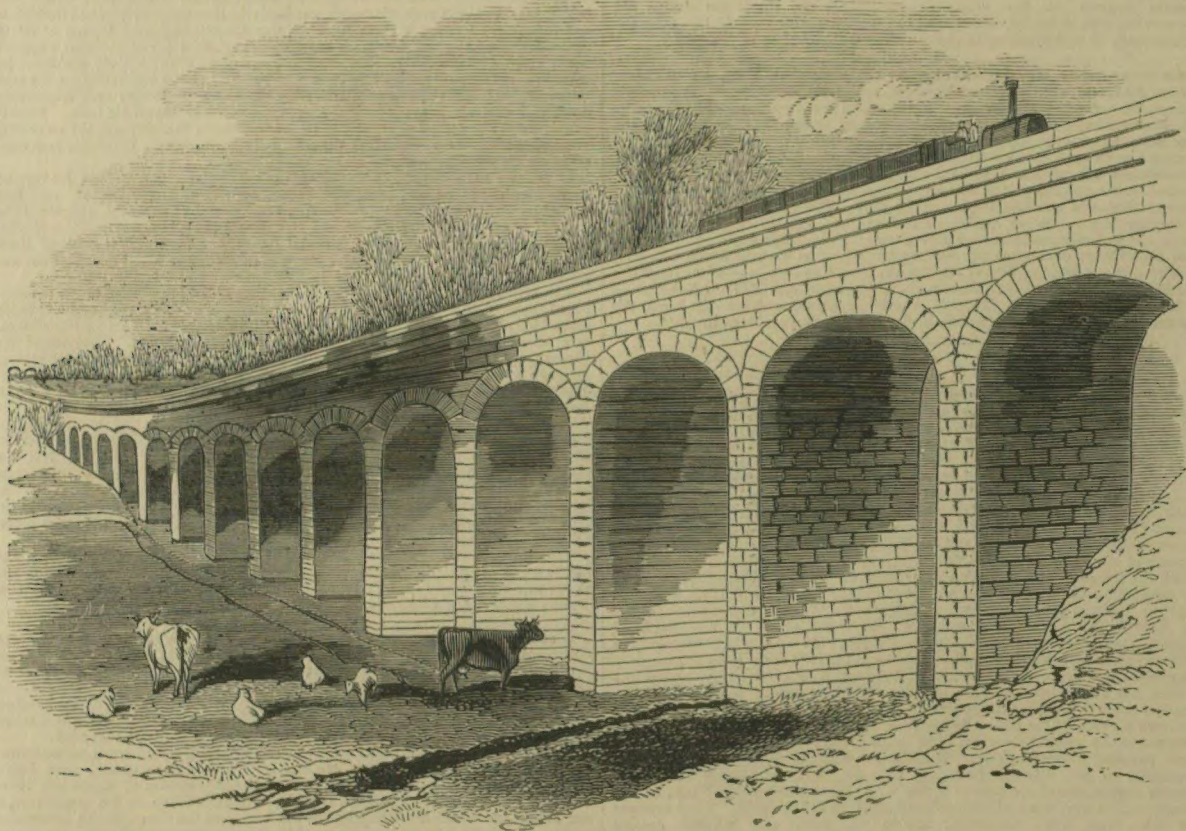
## OPENING OF THE LEAMINGTON AND WARWICK RAILWAY



KENILWORTH STATION.

The "opening train," unadorned, and in simple business guise—according to the custom of the London and Birmingham Company, who seem to have a natural horror of flags and bands of music—left Coventry a little after nine o'clock in the morning; and although the weather was far from propitious, its departure

was witnessed and cheered by a vast multitude of well-dressed spectators. In its course past the numerous bridges, which give a character to the rail, and at other good points of observation, the same testimonies of respect were paid to the "courageous" inmates of the snug "first classes" on this, their gallant



MELBOURNE GRANGE VIADUCT.

venture. At Kenilworth, many ladies graced the triumph with their presence, and some danger was incurred by their very close proximity to the rails. At Leamington an immense assemblage of respectable persons, together with the elite of the neighbourhood, received the train, which was hereafter to put them within three hours and a half of the metropolis, with every mark of intelligent gratulation. The day then became a universal holiday. Business was every where

suspended, festivities of all sorts were interchanged by the delighted people, and at night a grand dinner given to the directors and friends of the railway, came off in grand style at the Regent's Hotel, and crowned the "opening day." To those who would wish for particulars, we may say that the dinner was served at six o'clock, and that upwards of fifty first-rate gentlemen sat down to it. Capt. Musgrave (in place of Dr. Jephson) took the chair, supported by the Hon. and

Rev. Mr. Somerville, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Stracey, Mr. Drinkwater, and other gentlemen connected with the county. The dinner, consisting of all the delicacies of the season, was served with their usual skill and precision by Messrs. Breach and Jeffereys. A deputation from the Nuneaton and Bedworth Railway Company, headed by Mr. Wilkinson, chairman, was present, and added greatly to the good fellowship of the meeting.

The tract of country through which the railway passes is picturesque in the extreme: well wooded hills, luxuriant meadows, and fertile valleys, alternate with romantic villages, and sites of abiding historic interest. The remains of Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth Castle and Abbey, Warwick Castle in the immediate neighbourhood, may be cited in illustration.

The distinguishing feature of the line (which for the present consists only of a single pair of rails) is found in the undulatory character of its gradients. The entire length rises and falls like the surface of a gently rolling ocean taken at any one moment of time, and these "ups and downs," or dips, as they are called, are so contrived that the impetus acquired in running down one incline is contrived exactly to compensate for the retardation of the succeeding ascent. An obvious example of this mode of construction occurs in the Melbourne valley, as shown in the accompanying engraving. The valley is of considerable depth, and in the formation of a permanent way across it, it was held expedient to build, not a horizontal, but a curved viaduct, the lowest point being near the centre, a mode of procedure which has produced a great saving of material, and a considerable gain in the working speed. It is built of brick and stone and consists of seventeen elliptical arches, each thirty feet span.

The stations are remarkable for convenience of arrangement, and simplicity of design. The one at Kenilworth is an elegant and very light structure, fitted with spacious booking-offices, comfortable waiting-rooms, &c.; and stands within a quarter of a mile of the village, with excellent approaches, and covered reception arcade, for carriages and passengers. We give a view of it, as a model of its kind.

The Leamington Terminus, about midway between, and immediately adjoining the turnpike road from Warwick to Leamington, near the Birmingham and Warwick Canal, contains all necessary accommodation for the usual routine of railway business; but, throughout, of a greatly superior character. The waiting-rooms are replete with every modern accommodation, and are elegantly furnished with ottomans, couches, &c. The booking-offices are fitted with care for the prompt dispatch of business. At the north end is an Italian tower, intended for the reception of a forcing-pump and reservoir of water, so that a jet of water, in case of fire, may be instantly obtained.

The stations, and all the works on the line, as well as the formation of the permanent way, have been designed and carried out by Robert B. Dockray, Esq., the resident engineer to the London and Birmingham Railway Company.

The length of the line is nearly nine miles; and the sum expended in its construction amounts to nearly £175,000 a very large sum, the excess having been incurred in the purchase of expensive lands.

## THE TOTTENHAM CHURCHES.

These churches have, of late, in connexion with certain rubrical observances, been the subject of much discussion; so that a brief outline of their structural character may be especially interesting at the present moment.

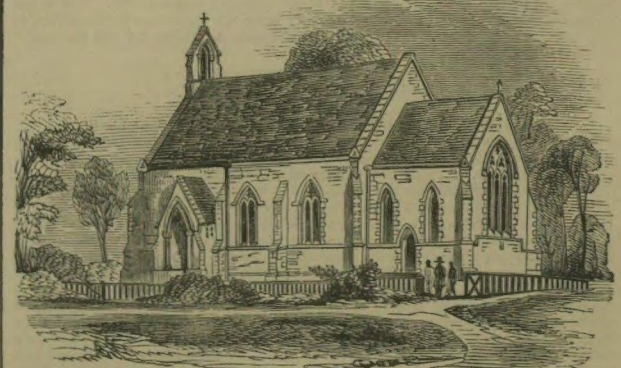
The village of Tottenham lies four miles east of the metropolis, at the verge of Middlesex upon Essex. The parish church, the subject of the first engraving, dedicated to Allhallows, is a vicarage in the patronage of the Dean and



TOTTENHAM OLD CHURCH.

Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral. It is situated upon an eminence, almost surrounded by the Mose, a rivulet which rises on Muswell Hill. The church is built of hewn stone, flint, and rubble; its architecture is of various periods, though, probably, none older than the thirteenth century. It must have undergone considerable repair about the reign of Henry the Seventh. There is a curious old porch, with an oratory, and priests' room above it, containing the ear lukes of a confessional, perfect, and places for holy water, &c. The font is elaborately sculptured, and is much admired; and there are several fine brasses about the church. The vestry attached to the east end of the north aisle, is a modern addition, in bad taste: it was built in 1696, at the expense of Harry Lord Coleraine, and beneath it is the burial place of his family. The staircases and other traces of the rood-loft remain. The parish registers contain information as far back as the reign of Elizabeth. At the east end is a painted glass window, the gift of John Wilmot, Esq., in 1807. We must not let pass, without censure, the unsightly vestry, the ugly wooden porch outside the chancel door, and the sad defacement with plaster of some fine sculpture inside the old porch. The church will hold from 1200 to 1300 persons.

The second, or new church, is a gratifying result of the very beneficial exertions for "church extension." It is situated in the district of Tottenham, known as Wood Green, a hamlet containing a population of about 400, and the church affords accommodation for about half that number. The building has attracted attention and elicited much admiration from its strict architectural propriety, and from the order and neatness of its internal arrangement. The style adopted by the architects, Messrs. Scott and Moffat, is the earlier variety of the Decorated, or that of the close of the thirteenth century. It is entirely of stone, Kentish rag and Broomhill stone. The plain portions of the exterior are of Kentish rag, hammer-dressed; and the quoins, window, and other dressings, are of a sandstone from the neighbourhood of Speldhurst, in Kent: it is of a pleasing colour, and forms an agreeable variety with the Kentish rag.



TOTTENHAM NEW CHURCH, "WOOD GREEN."

The church consists of a chancel, internally about 14 feet by 22 feet; a nave, about 50 feet by 20 feet; a south porch, and a vestry adjoining the north side of the chancel. The pulpit and font are elegantly sculptured in Painswick stone, by Mr. Cox, of Oxford. The service for the holy communion, which is of silver, has been made after the fashion of that which was lately presented to the new church at Malta. The roof is open; the seats are also open, so that this church adds another testimony to the daily increase of a disposition to restore the poor to their privileges in the house of God.

The history of the building of this little church may afford a useful lesson to committees engaged in any similar undertaking. For some time it had been contemplated to make provision for the spiritual of Wood-green; but the resources of the hamlet were evidently not equal to the expense of building a church. An appeal, however, was made to the parish generally: contributions flowed in, many of them anonymously; and these, aided by a grant by the Incorporated Society, has enabled the committee to meet the cost of the church, about £1700. The church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London, on the 3rd of October last, when the bishop preached, and a collection was made at the offertory, in aid of the building fund, to the amount of £101 3s. 4d. The festival of the consecration was celebrated with much joy, and, at the same time, with the strictest order and propriety.

Our readers may recollect that in noticing the elegant reprint of Drexelius's "Reflections on Eternity," a few weeks since, we stated that the profits from the sale of the work are to be liberally contributed to the building fund of the church at Wood-green, by the pious editor of the above work, the Rev. H. P. Dunster curate of Tottenham.



LEAMINGTON TERMINUS.



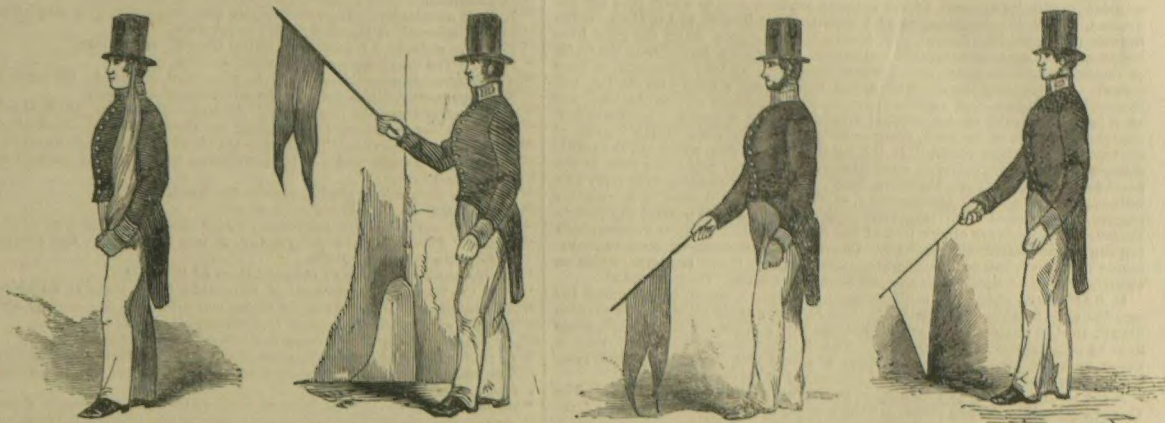
RAILWAY SIGNALS.

Obedience to the "signals" used on a railway is indispensable to the safe passage of a train. A moment's inattention to any one of their significant monitions may be followed by the instant death of heedless unsuspecting multitudes, while, on the other hand, a due observance of them at all times, in all seasons, by night as well as by day, directs the speed of even the fastest pleasure train of danger. It is, of course, most important that the servants of a line should become practically familiar with the things signified by the symbols used in their several establishments, but we also deem it to be of much consequence that the public itself should be acquainted with them, for, were such the case, we should cease to hear of the difficulty of obtaining evidence against negligent servants, which on occasions of accident has ordinarily prevailed. Every traveller would then be an observer and a judge of the means used for his preservation, and in proportion to the vigilance of his survey would be the attention of servants entrusted with duties so important to the lives and limbs of passengers.

The signals used on railways are of great variety. Most of the lines have systems peculiar to themselves; and, in consequence, no uniform observance prevails between them, which is a practice much to be regretted, as it tends to confuse the observation of men engaged on different lines, and of engineers who change one service for another. It cannot, however, be expected that so complicated an operation, and one, too, which has grown up under the management of independent companies, should speedily reach perfection. For the present, the signals are necessarily different on different lines; but we hope to see the day, when the set, which experience has proved the best, shall be universally and compulsorily adopted. We shall now describe the signals used on the more important lines.

Those observed on the London and Birmingham Railway demand the first attention. They consist of Police Signals—Signals shown at Intermediate Stations and the Long Tunnels; and the Engine Signals.

1. POLICE SIGNALS.—When the line is clear, and no obstruction in the way of the onward course of the train is either seen or suspected, the policeman stands erect, with his flag in his hand, but showing no signal. See Fig. 1. If it be required that the engine should slacken speed, and proceed with caution, from another engine having passed on the same line within five minutes, a Green Flag is held up in the manner shown in Fig. 2. If it be desired that the engine should slacken speed, and proceed with caution, from any defect in the rails, the Green flag is lowered, and held as shown in Fig. 3. But if it be necessary that the engine should stop altogether at any given point, a Red Flag is shown, and



BIRMINGHAM—"ALL CLEAR."

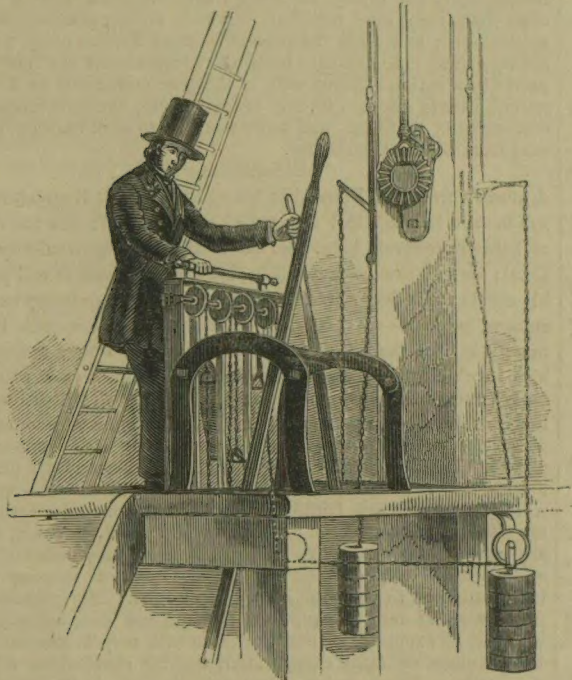
"SLACKEN SPEED—ENGINE."

"CAUTION—RAILS."

DOVER—CAUTION—RAILS.

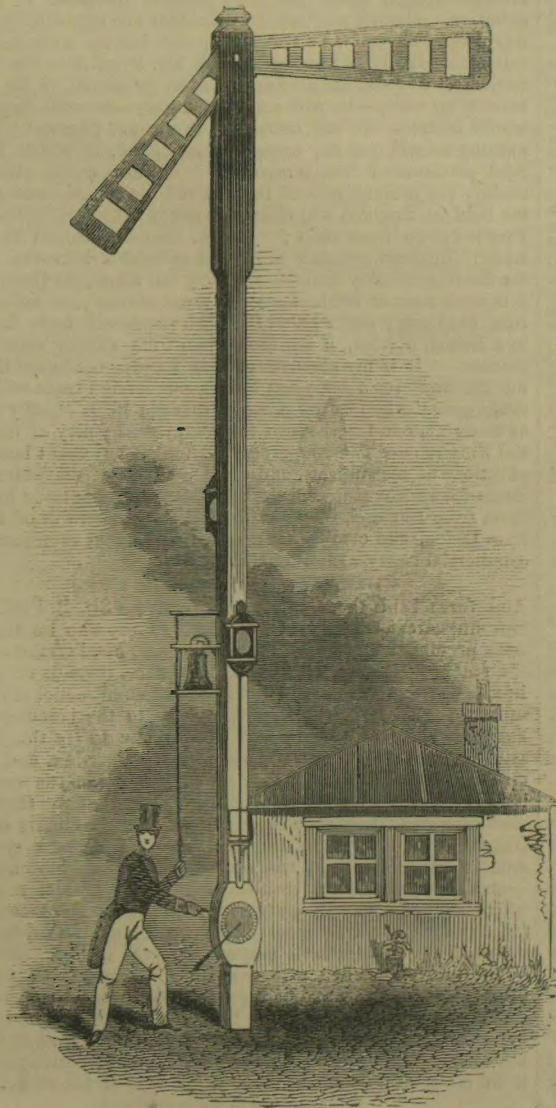
2. SIGNALS SHOWN AT INTERMEDIATE STATIONS AND THE LONG TUNNELS.—Signal posts are erected on the "up" and "down" lines at the Intermediate Stations, and at the entrance of Primrose-hill, Watford, and Kilsby Tunnels, showing a Red Board of a large size, and a Green Board of a smaller size, as day signals. A Green or Red Light is substituted as night signals. On a train or engine passing an intermediate station, the Green signal is exhibited for the space of ten minutes, to denote that a train on the same line has passed within that period, and therefore due

caution must be observed on the part of the drivers and guards. On a train stopping at an intermediate station, the Red Signal is shown, and continued for five minutes after its departure, when the Green Signal is turned on, to complete the ten minutes' precautionary signal. On a train entering one of the tunnels, the Red signal is shown for the space of ten minutes, to prevent another engine entering within that time; unless the policeman can previously see through that the line is clear, when the Red Signal will be turned off, and the Green shown, to complete the ten minutes' signal. Should the Red Signal be shown

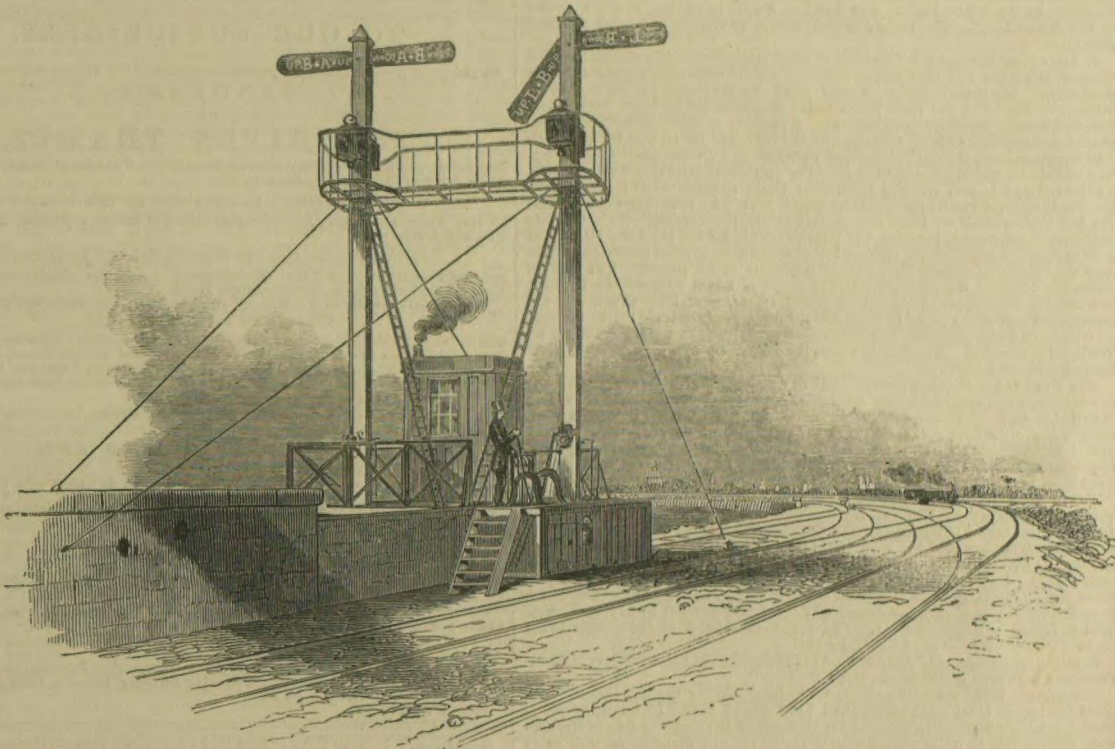


JUNCTION SIGNAL-MAN AT WORK.

waved backwards and forwards, the policeman facing towards the coming engine. At night the same signals are given, by means of coloured lamps. A White Light denotes the line clear; a Green Light requires the use of caution; and when the engine is required to stop, a Red Light is shown, but in place of being held steady, it is waved backwards and forwards. The engine-drivers and guards are, however, warned, that any signal, either by day or night, violently waved, denotes danger, and a necessity of stopping.



STATION POST SIGNAL—"CAUTION AND DANGER."



DOVER JUNCTION: DANGER: UP AND DOWN LINES, BRICKLAYER'S ARMS. CAUTION, UP LINE; DANGER, DOWN LINE, LONDON BRIDGE.

an engine passing on that line is ordered invariably to stop on coming up to it. 3. ENGINE SIGNALS.—These consist of white and coloured boards by day, and white and coloured lamps by night, placed before and behind the train, to announce its character, whether it be on passenger, luggage, or special, service. The whistle is an important adjunct to the system, as it serves to give an almost irresistible warning, to all parties within reach of its shrill and earnest notes. In giving orders for the use of these signals, the most imperative obedience is

enjoined on all parties concerned; but, at the same time, they are told not to rely on the signals being given at all times, but to exercise due and proper diligence, and on no account to be running before their proper time, or beyond their regular speed. The engine driver is also charged to stand by his "head gear," and to "keep a good look out."

In addition to these arrangements, a code of standing orders is issued, for precautions to be observed on the unexpected stoppage of an engine on the line and during fogs. For example:—Should any accident occur to cause the stop-



PLACING A FOG SIGNAL.



page of an engine or train on the line, the under-guard, or breakman, is instantly sent back at the least 600 yards, with a Red Signal, to warn any engine that may be following on the same line.

It will be seen that these arrangements are very simple, and, so far, well adapted to the intelligence of the ordinary working men to whom they are addressed, and for the requirements of a comparatively limited and uniform traffic. Signals of greater intelligence, will, however, be required when the great lines become, according to their original designation, trunk lines, loaded with the traffic of numerous branch lines, and innervated with various junctions in their course. Engine must then be made to talk with engine, station with station, and line with line. And, that such facilities of communication will be obtained, our trust in the ingenuity of the national mind forbids us to doubt. Sounds as well as sights have yet to be used, symbols have to be multiplied till the "parts of speech" are no longer confined to the grammar book, and, above all, the subtle agencies of electricity admit of combinations which will bring the ends of the earth together. We have, therefore, much pleasure in noticing that every new railway, and every new arrangement of business on old ones, is, in most instances, accompanied with improved signals, and that the general and instantaneous correspondence of one part of the line with another, is, in a corresponding degree, facilitated and secured. One of the most recent of these improvements is to be found on the Brighton, Croydon, and Dover Railways, where an entirely new set of signals has recently been introduced. They consist of

1. HAND SIGNALS. Day.—The signal, All Right, is shown by extending the arm horizontally so as to be distinctly seen by the engine-driver. The Caution Signal, to slacken speed, is shown by a Green Flag; or (in the absence of a green flag) by holding one arm straight up. The Danger Signal, always to stop, is shown by a Red Flag, or (in the absence of a Red Flag) by holding both arms straight up, or waving with violence a hat, or any other object.

Night.—The signal, All Right, is shown by a steady White Light. The Caution Signal, to slacken speed, is shown by a steady Green Light. The Danger Signal, always to stop, is shown by a Red Light; or, in cases of emergency, by waving any light with violence.

2. POST SIGNALS.—These are placed at all the stations. Our cut represents the first from London. These Signal Posts are furnished with two arms, one moving out on one side to give signals to trains on the down line of rails, and another moving out on the other side of the Signal Post, to give signals on the up line of rails. The signal, All Right, is shown by the left hand side of the Signal Post, as seen by an approaching engine-driver, being clear. The Caution Signal, to slacken speed, is shown by the arm on the left hand side being raised half-way to the horizontal position. The Danger Signal, always to stop, is shown by the arm on the left hand side being raised to the horizontal position. The position of the arm on the right hand side, has reference to the right hand line, and is consequently a signal to trains running in the contrary direction. At night, the arrangements are as follows:—Each Signal Post is furnished with lamps, showing three colours, in both directions by night as follows:—The signal, All Right, is shown by the White Light. The Caution Signal to slacken speed, is shown by the Green Light. The Danger Signal, always to stop, is shown by the Red Light.

3. JUNCTION SIGNALS.—These are of great importance, demanding from the servants entrusted with their management an almost automatic regularity in the discharge of their solemn duties—a trust which, we are happy to say, they have hitherto fulfilled with the most praiseworthy diligence, no accident having ever occurred through inattention or mistake. A junction is furnished with two signal posts corresponding with the two meeting railways, and the signals for each railway are given on that signal post which corresponds with that particular railway. The signals for trains running to or from the right-hand railway are given on the right-hand signal post; and the signals for trains running to or from the left-hand railway are given on the left-hand signal post. At both posts the regular day and night signals are given as described in the post signals. On a train or engine approaching any junction, the engine-man holds out his hand by day, or a white light by night, to the right or left of his engine, to point out to the switchman the direction in which the train or engine is to be passed. The cut (6) shows the Junction Signal Station at the point of union between the Croydon line and the Bricklayers' Arms branch of the Dover, near New Cross. In the distance, the wooden viaduct is seen, and the position of the train marks the spot on which the awful explosion and destruction of a luggage train took place on Wednesday morning. The cut (5) shows the machinery by which the signals and the switches are worked.

FOG SIGNALS.—In foggy weather both day and night signals are given; but in addition, when accident or any sudden emergency requires, "Cowper's Fog Signal" is used. This is a detonating compound, packed in the shape of a small circular box, with flanges to fasten it to the rail, and which, on a train passing over it, explodes with a tremendous noise. The signal thus given is the warning immediately to stop the train. Our engraving shows a policeman placing one in front of an advancing train.

TRAIN SIGNALS.—Each train, after sunset or in foggy weather, is provided with White Engine and Red Tail Lights. The Brighton trains carry Two White Lights on the engine buffer beam. The Croydon trains, One White Light on the top of the smoke box, and the Dover trains, One White Light on the buffer beam, and one on the top of the smoke box. Every train carries two Tail Lights placed horizontally. A Red Tail Board by day, or a Third Red Tail Light by night, indicates that a special, or extra train, will follow. Express engines or trains, which have the preference of all others, carry a White Board in front by day, and three White Lights in front by night. The tremendous sound of the whistle is the signal for the guards to put on their brakes.

For the management and combination of the signals, the following very clear instructions have been issued to the men:—

The signals, both by day and night, are to be shown by the signal-man, until every carriage or truck in the train shall have passed him. In all cases where hand signals are used, the signal-man is to stand on the opposite side of the railway, that he may be quite conspicuous to the driver and fireman, as well as to the conductor and guards, taking great care not to be in the way of any engine or train approaching in the opposite direction. The Danger Signal is always to be made immediately after an engine or carriage of any description has passed along the line, and is to be continued for five minutes; it is also to be made whenever there is any obstruction on the line, or any danger of obstruction; and at a tunnel, whenever the state of the atmosphere, or the smoke, or any other cause, shall make it at all doubtful whether the line within the tunnel is quite free, even though more than five minutes may have elapsed since the entrance of the last engine or carriage. The Caution Signal is always to follow the Danger Signal, and to be continued five minutes; it is also to be made whenever the state of the road or other circumstances, though not such as to require the Danger Signal, make it desirable that the speed should be reduced. The All Right Signal is only to be made when the signal-man has satisfied himself that the line is clear and unobstructed, and that there is no danger to the free passage of the engine or carriage. In case of a fog, the day and night signals must be used simultaneously. When Cowper's Fog Signal is used, it must be fixed to the upper flange of the rail, by means of the lead clip, and, if possible, not less than half a mile from the place of obstruction. In the event of any accident occurring, which may cause obstruction, or of a train stopping on the main line (except at a station), the signal-man, or, in his absence, the guard, is instantly to display the Danger Signal, and send or himself hasten in the proper direction to stop any engine that may be approaching, until he has proceeded half a mile from the obstruction, when he must remain with the Danger Signal shown, until he knows the line to be again perfectly clear. Every signal-man is immediately to report to his nearest superior officer any instance of disobedience of the signals given.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 15.—Third Sunday in Advent.  
MONDAY, 16.—Linnæus died, 1778.  
TUESDAY, 17.—Bonaparte's Milan decree, 1807.  
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Rubens born, 1577.  
THURSDAY, 19.—Syrcho Braché born, 1546.  
FRIDAY, 20.—Saxony made a kingdom, 1806.  
SATURDAY, 21.—St. Thomas; also test day.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending Dec. 21.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h. m. a. m.	h. m. a. m.	h. m. a. m.	h. m. a. m.	h. m. a. m.	h. m. a. m.
6 40	7 3	7 30	7 58	8 29	9 4
9 37	10 9	10 44	11 19	11 51	0 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"F. W. H."—There is a clock in the Palace at Hampton Court, which goes 12 months with once winding up. The method of lengthening the time of going is to add to the number of spur-wheels, and increase the weight. A clock, to go eight days, will require about 8 lbs.; but, if wheels be added to make it go 12 months, the weight would, probably, be 35 lbs.  
"A Protestant of the Church of England."—The two-fold designation was not intentional.  
"Stockwell."—Unanswerable.  
"J. G." Clapham Rise, is thanked for the correction—(see page 364)—where for Almshouses for Licensed Victuallers, read Almshouses for Decayed Watermen and Lightermen, and their Widows.  
"A Subscriber and Constant Reader."—Russia leather or cedar-wood shavings will drive away moths from furs, &c.; but the best plan is to take them out of the drawer and shake them occasionally.  
"J. B." Southampton.—The subject sent is not characteristic.  
"A Constant Subscriber, and a Resident at Heme Hill."—The points of the New Church shall be explained in our account of the consecration.  
"Alpha." Dublin.—A small treatise on the Daguerreotype may be purchased of any maker of philosophical instruments.  
"H. W." Moulton, is thanked for the sketch of the Poor's Box; which, however, we have not room to engrave.  
"A New Subscriber."—Hammer-smith.—We cannot entertain the suggestion.  
"C. N." Norfolk- Crescent.—The play of "The Stranger" is by Kæcæbue.  
"R. H. B." Long Sutton.—Perhaps, our correspondent will favour us with a sketch.  
"B. G." Glasgow.—Unclaimed letters are returned by the Post-office within about a month.  
"A Lady, and Subscriber from No. 1."—"The Church of England Magazine."  
"A Constant Reader." Lancaster.—We cannot decipher the characters on the ring. Any person may bear arms, provided he pay the tax for the same. Inquiry should be made at Herald's College.

"H. B. F."—A deacon may be nominated chaplain to a nobleman.  
"Cambridge."—Sweeney is not a man of colour.  
"Norfolkensis."—A letter addressed Messrs. Baring and Co., New York, will be sufficient.  
"Dramaticus."—The subject is not eligible for illustration.  
"Z. O." Asminster.—The question can only be decided by a magistrate.  
"Civil Engineer" is thanked for his suggestion.  
"The Man without a Name."—"Philip Quarril" is a fiction.  
"J. S."—The illustrations shall appear shortly.  
"A Country Admirer."—George I. presented £1500 to the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields towards the purchase of an organ.  
"A Subscriber from the Beginning."—Dublin.—When the Sheffield and Manchester Railway is opened throughout, we shall, probably, illustrate it.  
"A Constant Subscriber."—Dorking.—On the third finger of the right hand.  
"Bethgeleit" should write to the gentleman named in the description of the Almshouses.  
"L. K."—We shall be glad to receive the block.  
"H. J." Hurworth.—We are not aware.  
"T. S. A."—Received the engraving, which shall appear as soon as possible.  
"W. K." Forres.—The paper for Oct. 28 was duly sent. Our correspondent will receive the Large Print.  
"Philomachus."—Apply to the publishers of the work.  
"F. R."—The Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire is the Duke of Sutherland.  
"A Subscriber."—We believe the statue was altered in the manner stated.  
"Ton-y-Velin" had better apply to a respectable solicitor.  
"A Constant Reader."—A magistrate in such a case could convict.  
"C. B."—The Duke of Wellington challenged the Earl of Winchelsea; the difference arose from the conduct of the Government on the Catholic Question.  
"A Country Squire."—We know no work of the kind that can be depended on.  
"An Original Subscriber."—The contribution was omitted for want of room.  
"A Subscriber."—Mr. Crockford died a few days after the last Derby day.  
"J. B." Alton.—Ineligible.  
"A. F. H."—Mr. Betty has never played in London. It is reported that Franconi will perform here during the next season.  
"F. C."—There ought to have been a fresh deal.  
"Clericus."—Burslem, should refer to Michael Angelo Titmarsh's clever account of the second funeral of Napoleon.  
"Grantham."—If the writer of the letter on the Duke of Rutland and the Belvoir Hounds will send us his name, his observations shall have a reply.  
THE LARGE PRINT.—A Loyal Subject; J. D. P., Holme; B. B., Loughborough; J. N. A.; Casaromagus; T. W. S.—e; R. R. S., Goole; L. L., Anglesey; G. S.; A. B., Dursley; W. H. B.; H. R. H.; A., Exeter; H., Mullingar; B. G., Glasgow; will be entitled to the Large Print.  
\*.\* Our Chess department is unavoidably omitted this week.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have great pleasure in announcing the completion of the STUNNING ENGRAVING OF THE PANORAMA

THE RIVER THAMES,

showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thames;" its "Forests of Masts;" its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD; its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL; and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions; Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the FIRST STYLE OF THE ART, From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one-tenth of the objects.

The PRINT will certainly be issued early in January next. It is printed on a beautiful tinted paper, manufactured expressly for the purpose.

Persons desirous of possessing this Great Work of Art, must immediately enter their names, as Subscribers, at their respective News-agents.

Specimens will be issued to the Newsmen next week.

The Public are CAUTIONED against several disreputable Persons, using the name of the above Print, for the purpose of substituting cheap Imitative-Publications, instead of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Dec. 14, 1844.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—On MONDAY, December 16th, and five following Evenings.—Sixth Week of the Successful Spectacle of the ROYAL FOX HUNT; or, the Race Horse; with Real Fox Chase on the Stage and in the Circle, by living Fox and complete pack of Hounds.—Unequaled Feats of Horsemanship.—Box-office open from 11 till 5.—ON BOXING-DAY, December 26th, will be produced a Grand Comic Equestrian CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, in conjunction with other Brilliant Productions.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. BROADFOOT.—Mr. BATTY begs to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and his Patrons, that in compliance with numerous requests from the Country, and by special desire, he has formed arrangements to present, during the Christmas Holidays, a Series of Equestrian Morning Fêtes and Fashionable Day Performances, consisting of Barr's Splendid Scenes of Equestrian, Gorgeous Pageant, and Novel Acts of Horsemanship in the Circle.—The Amphitheatre will be brilliantly illuminated on each Fête.—First three Morning Performances will take place on MONDAY, December 16th; and the following WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

GENERAL TOM THUMB.—The AMERICAN MAN in MINIATURE will return to London, and hold his PUBLIC LEVEES at the Gallery in Suffolk-street, Fall-mall, commencing Monday, December 25th, and continuing through the Week, after which he leaves for the Continent.—Whilst in Edinburgh, the General was presented with a beautiful Highland Dress, of the Royal Stuart Tartan, manufactured by Messrs. Meyer and Mortimer, in which he will appear at each exhibition, in addition to his Citizen, Napoleon, and Court Dress. Hours of Exhibition from Eleven to One, Three to Five, and from Seven to Nine; Doors Open half-an-hour previous. Admission (regardless of age), 1s.

CHINESE COLLECTION, Hyde Park Corner.—On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings during this week will be produced, in a style of appropriate splendour, THE IMPERIAL DRAGON FETE! another remarkable Chinese Festival, which, from centuries prior to the Christian Era, has been continued to the present time, and is, at particular seasons, participated in by all classes of the Three Hundred Million Inhabitants of the Celestial Empire. The gorgeous decorations apparent in the celebration of this Brilliant Fete, far surpass all the varied splendour of European pageantry. A Full Military Band will be in attendance every Evening. The Chinese Collection is Open Daily from Ten till Dusk, and in the Evening, Brilliantly Illuminated, from Seven till Ten.—Admission, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—MUSIC OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.—Mr. C. E. HORN will recommence his LECTURES on the above subject, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 17th Instant, at Half-past Eight o'clock, and will continue them on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings. The first subj. et will be the MUSIC OF ENGLAND, with VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL ILLUSTRATIONS. Dr. RYAN'S LECTURES are delivered at a Quarter past Three daily, and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at a Quarter to Nine. Professor BACHOFFNER'S LECTURES daily. The PROSCOPE, PHYSIOSCOPE, DISOLVING VIEWS, DIVING-BELL and DIVER, &c., &c.—Admission, 1s. Schools, Half-price.—A New Edition of the Catalogue is just published, price 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1844.

THE French Government has published a modification of its Tariff; any thing relating to the commercial affairs of one of the great powers of Europe is important to England, especially at a period when a great portion of the Continent, in pursuance of its own policy, or as a consequence of ours, exhibits a but too decided inclination to exclude us, if possible, from its markets. In France this inclination has been made more strikingly visible than anywhere else; national antipathies have sharpened commercial rivalries; the manufacturing interest of that country shares the general feeling that is often so ludicrously, sometimes also so painfully, visible in their public journals, of dislike of England and everything belonging to her; but among the commercial classes it is intensified, if we may use the term, and to them, we fear, we not only seem competitors, but enemies. To this feeling the French Ministry are of course compelled, in some degree, to yield; if it required all the political skill and sagacity of Louis Philippe and Guizot combined, to keep the war party of France from openly flying at our throats, we cannot be surprised at their not venturing on any plan of commercial reform that would expose them to the suspicion of "favouring England." And we must confess the modification of the French Tariff just promulgated is not open to any such suspicion; the Ministry may meet the Chambers without any fear of attack from the Opposition,

on the ground of a prejudice in favour of England. In the whole scale of duties there is no change that can be called more than nominal; it is a change that alters nothing, and a concession that concedes as little as possible. The reductions are made on articles that no one uses, or they are so slight in amount as to be of little visible advantage. In fact, the whole scheme is open to the same charge that was so often made against the Tariff of Sir R. Peel; it deals with numberless small articles, and does not touch the great staples of commerce; the life of nations, the well-being of a people as far as they are dependent on food and clothing, are very slightly affected by remissions of duty on mother of pearl, croton oil, and rattans. If France would admit English woollens and hardware, and if England would admit French wines, both nations would gain something in wealth and comfort. But here occurs the difficulty as to who is to make the great relaxation first; and we must confess, that as we are not free from reproach on the same matter, we cannot with much justice blame our neighbours.

The Governments of both nations will probably arrive at commercial wisdom by degrees; and, in the meantime, no small consolation may be derived from this fact, that the energies of the people of each nation are gradually breaking through the barriers that confine and embarrass, but cannot altogether restrain them. In no one article which England exports on a great scale, has France relaxed her tariff; on the contrary, on some she has increased the duties. Yet, in spite of this, superior skill and our natural advantages will prevail, and much as French Ministries and French manufacturers may wish to see the commerce of England crippled, the first are compelled to see it flourish, and the latter are obliged to buy. In the last ten years the imports of France from England have increased sevenfold! And, we believe, we take from France goods to a greater amount than they take from us; except the United States, we are the best customers the French possess in the markets of the world. But what we are to each other is as nothing to what we might and should become, did not hostile tariffs, that seem constructed on the principle of retaliating injury for injury, interpose; they are, from time to time, as in the present case, modified, but with no improvement that is appreciable; and, from the present state of French party, we can hardly expect it to emanate from any Government that can hold power in a nation afflicted with a thing so monstrous as a "war party," utterly opposed to, and destructive of, the intercourse and commerce of mankind, and more anxious to seek national greatness from battles than barter.

A SPEECH from Mr. Ferrand to his constituents at Knaresborough has broken the political flatness of the week. It has the defect of being excessively long, and the merit of being peculiarly personal; we call the last a merit in this case, because it will probably obtain for it that which its bulk would, under ordinary circumstances, prevent—a reading. The matter of the speech is not new; it is little more than a re-statement of the scenes and squabbles in which the Member for Knaresborough was a principal party concerned, during the last session—in all which implications, explications, and replications, valuable time was consumed, which the country thought might have been much better employed. Besides re-statements of what Mr. Ferrand did do, and did not do, and dared the House of Commons to do—with all which the public are familiar—there are various descriptions of the political characters of Sir R. Peel and Sir J. Graham, which are quite the reverse of flattering, and some prophecies of what will occur to this doomed nation and people, if they are much longer suffered to be at the head of its affairs. His glances into futurity are of very Cassandra-like gloom and despondency, and we must be excused for receiving them with very Trojan disbelief. His premises are sadly exaggerated; and his conclusions false in proportion. It is a curious phenomenon, that, according to the solemn declarations of violent party-men, it is always the worst and most worthless men in the country that are trusted with the ruling it. Thus, Sir R. Peel, according to Mr. Ferrand, is "a lunatic or a traitor!"—a lunatic on the score of his Canada Corn Bill, and a traitor, because, having got O'Connell safely caged in Richmond Penitentiary, he did not put him on the prison dietary—a bread and gruel regimen, in the opinion of the Member for Knaresborough, being the best possible quencher of political agitation. Having omitted to seize that one opportunity of distinguishing himself as a statesman, and having, over and above supporting the Poor Law, compared Mr. Ferrand to the "bottle conjurer," who did not perform what he promised, in Sir R. Peel there is no safety—he will ruin the country—he will beggar the landed interest—he will betray the Protestant Church! There is nothing he will not do, except perhaps good, of which Mr. Ferrand pronounced him incapable. "As sure as we stand here to-day, the present race of farmers will be ruined, and one-half the land of England will change hands in ten years, unless Sir R. Peel is driven from office;" "Sir R. Peel has ruined the home trade." England certainly never had so fatal a Minister, and yet the funds perversely indicate anything but alarm, for Consols have this week been at 100! It is the same abroad; we are going to ruin headlong; not a bale of British goods will leave Liverpool in a British bottom, if nations refrain from cutting each other's throats. "It is my conviction, that if peace continues throughout the world for a few years longer, our foreign trade will be entirely gone." Sad is the prospect indeed; he is equally decisive as to China, and foreshadows the commercial policy of the Celestial Empire:—"The Emperor of China has but slight hold of the affections of his subjects, and when the poor of that country find themselves without the means of existence, by the trade forced on them from England, they will drive the manufactures of England from China, and compel their own Government to rescind their commercial treaty with England."

Were ne'er prophetic sounds so full of woe.

And for all this there is but one remedy—Sir R. Peel out of Downing-street. But, like many other men, who let their passions prompt them rather than their reason, Mr. Ferrand overdoes his enmity. People will ask if, perchance, there is no personal hostility at the bottom of all this raving about national ruin and social destruction? "All seems yellow to the jaundiced eye;" but there is no persuading the healthy one to see things in the same colour. We are no champions of the Poor-law, and we give up the cold heartlessness of much that occurs in the working of it to Mr. Ferrand's zealous detestation, wishing only that he had discretion and knowledge enough to make his enmity effective. But when he denounces as rotten the whole gigantic system of modern trade—which he has not taken the trouble to understand—and makes the most reckless accusations against a minister whose policy he cannot comprehend, he must be content to be set down as speaking from that unreasoning bitterness, which animates the disappointed partisan, angered with the position of others and dissatisfied with his own. He spares the people as little as the Premier, and declares that England has degenerated into "a nation of humbugs." Looking at the whole of the Hon. Member's public career, we fancy he speaks more from an intimate knowledge of himself than acquaintance with his countrymen; but if we are so fallen, he may stand as the type of the whole.

Behold a nation in a man expressed.



The French police is falling into disgrace with the Parisians. It has been so long and so successfully used as a political instrument, that it has ceased to be effective for the prevention and detection of crime, or rather its constitution and management did not so well fit it for that purpose as for the other. As far as person and property are concerned, the good people of Paris are left pretty much to take care of themselves; against the dangers of political meetings and the immorality of the outward expression of free opinions, there is not a better watched and guarded people in Europe. But the number of robberies and murders in the streets of the capital have so increased, that serious alarm has been created, especially as the police appears utterly unable to check these crimes, or even to discover them.

A trial which has recently taken place has brought to light the existence of a gang of regularly organised assassins and robbers, who have existed for eight years, and who have during the whole of that period been carrying on their nefarious trade without being discovered by the police. Fifteen have now been convicted and sentenced to different degrees of punishment, which will relieve society of their presence for a good many years; but this result has been obtained, not by the exertions and intelligence of the police, but by a quarrel among themselves, which induced one of them to give a clue to the authorities of the practices and haunts of his companions. This is the fourth gang of the same kind that has been discovered within the last few months, and, curiously enough, the police had not the merit of bringing one of them to justice. In every case one of the rogues (generally the greatest) turned King's evidence, and betrayed his companions.

Paris is, in fact, in the state London was a century and a half ago, when to walk the streets by night was an actual danger. The whole patrol system, of a guard passing round at a stated time, is even worse than that of our old and inefficient watchmen, that was broken up by Sir R. Peel for the introduction of the present police; the continual vigilance that is thus kept up in the streets, in conjunction with our generally well supplied gas-lights, renders outrages almost impossible; the quiet and safety of our metropolis at all hours, make the dreadful crimes detailed by the Paris papers appear almost incredible. But it is the natural effect of perverting a system of police from its true purpose, and making it a political instrument, for watching opinion rather than actions. A conspiracy in Paris could scarcely escape detection; a citizen may be strangled and robbed in the streets with something approaching impunity. The facts given in the above quotation have awakened the Parisians to a perception of their true interest in the matter, and it has been seriously proposed to establish a police similar to our own. Remembering how loudly the superior skill of the French police has been vaunted, and the great opposition and dislike shown by the people to our force when first formed, this result is a great proof how well the plan was calculated to secure that great object—public safety.

### THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert took their departure for Claremont on Saturday last. On Sunday they attended divine service accompanied by the Dukes of Saxe Gotha and Wurtemberg. Archdeacon Wilberforce officiated. On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert took their usual walks in the gardens. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal children and the illustrious visitors, returned to Windsor on Wednesday afternoon. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, and the Countess Wratiaslaw, joined the Royal circle at the Castle at dinner in the evening.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the reigning Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, and the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, and attended by members of their respective households, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore, this morning. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Dukes of Saxe Coburg and Wurtemberg skated on the lake, in front of the mansion; the illustrious party returning to the Castle to an early luncheon. A chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, at which nearly the whole of the Knights Companions were present, was held in the Throne room, this afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. The Queen being seated in the chair of state, the Knights Companions took their respective seats at the table; the Prelate standing on the right hand of her Majesty, and the Chancellor of the Order on the left. The Registrar and Black Rod stood at the bottom of the table. His Royal Highness the Duke Ernest of Saxe Coburg and Gotha was, by her Majesty's command, conducted from an adjoining apartment, between the two senior Knights Companions present, to the Chapter-room, where his Royal Highness was received by the Queen and the Knights Companions, standing. The Queen then announced to the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha that his Royal Highness had been elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. His Royal Highness was then invested with the insignia of the order, with the usual formalities, the Chancellor pronouncing the admonition. Her Majesty then gave the accolade to the newly-elected Knight; and his Royal Highness received the congratulations of each of the Knights Companions present, passing round the table, and shaking hands with each. The Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl De Grey, the Earl of Powis, and the Earl Talbot, were afterwards elected Knights Companions of the Order, and introduced and invested with the customary ceremony. The Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms and the Yeomen of the Guard were on duty at the Castle. A Guard of Honour from the Scots' Fusilier Guards, with the band of the Regiment, were stationed in the Quadrangle; the band performing select pieces of music during the imposing ceremony. It was the intention of her Majesty to have given a grand banquet this evening, in St. George's Hall, in honour of the occasion, but the recent demise of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, caused this arrangement to be abandoned. Dinner was served this evening in the grand dining-room, covers being laid for twenty-eight. The infant Royal Family were taken out for their accustomed airing this day at noon in the private plantations in the Home Park.

BENEVOLENCE OF HER LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS SOPHIA MATILDA OF GLOUCESTER.—On all occasions of a public nature, whether a church was to be built or a school founded, her Royal Highness was always first to contribute her subscription on a most liberal scale. She was an annual subscriber to every charity in the parish. A year before her demise her Royal Highness placed in the hands of the vicar (the Rev. W. A. Soames) £100, to be invested for the Jubilee Almshouses, and £100 for the Blue-coat Girls School; but her liberality was chiefly felt in acts of private charity, which were dispensed with a most judicious discrimination.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF LIMERICK.—We are sorry to have to announce the death of the venerable the Earl of Limerick, which took place at his lordship's seat, South Hill Park, near Bracknell, Berkshire. The deceased nobleman, Edmund Henry Pery, Earl and Viscount Limerick, and Baron Glentworth, in the peerage of Ireland; Baron Foxford, of Stackpole Court, in the county of Clare, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was born on the 8th of January, 1768, consequently had nearly completed his 77th year. He succeeded to the barony of Glentworth on the demise of his father, 4th of July, 1794, was elected a representative peer for Ireland by the Act of Union, created Earl and Viscount Limerick, 11th of February, 1803, and enrolled amongst the peers of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Foxford, 11th of August, 1815; married, 29th of January, 1793, Alice Mary, only daughter and heiress of Henry Ormsby, Esq., of Cloghan, county of Mayo, by Mary, his wife, sister of Sir Henry Harcourt, Bart. His lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his grandson, the Hon. William Tension Pery, now Earl of Limerick, who is at present in Australia. We understand that the Earl of Rosse is likely to be the new representative peer of Ireland, in the room of the late earl.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER LADY FLOYD.—We regret to hear of the sudden death of the Dowager Lady Floyd, mother of Lady Peel. Her ladyship, who was at the banquet given at the Royal Exchange in honour of the Queen's visit, in the enjoyment of excellent health, a fortnight back left this country for Italy, with the intention of sojourning a short time at Nice. On reaching Paris, however, the deceased lady was seized with symptoms of indisposition, which in two days terminated in her death. The deceased was relict of the late General Sir John Floyd, Bart., whom she had survived twenty-six years. By that gallant general her ladyship leaves issue Lady Fuller, widow of the late Lieutenant-General Sir J. Fuller, who died in October, 1841, and Lady Peel, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Wednesday the marriage of Count de Jarnac, eldest son of Viscount de Chabot, K.C.H., and nephew of the Duke of Leinster, premier secretary to the French Embassy, and the Hon. Geraldine Augusta Foley, second daughter of the late and sister of the present Lord Foley, was solemnised at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a large circle of relatives.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO STRATHFIELDSAYE.—We understand that the Duke of Wellington has received an intimation from the Queen, that the day intended for the visit of her Majesty and her Royal Consort to the ducal seat in Hampshire (which was to have taken place in the course of the ensuing week) must be postponed until after Christmas. We also learn that her Majesty's visit to the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, at Stowe, has been deferred until after Christmas.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—This theatre is likely to open with *déjà*. Shakespeare, who has been lately banished from the national stage, will again be introduced to it. Henry Betty, who has acquired considerable renown in the provinces, is to play *Hamlet* on the 28th instant, and will also, we hear, appear in *Macbeth* soon afterwards. M. Laurent is an enterprising manager; and, if report speak true, he has in preparation various novelties of an enticing character.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

A lusty winter,  
Frosty but kindly.—SHAKESPEARE.

With the present week frost commenced its reign of rural monopoly—seizing on earth and water with ruthless vigour, and scattering the sylvan pleasures before the petrifying breath of its nostrils. No longer is the merry horn heard within the covert, nor the jocund fowler seen in the field; rural sports have ceased, and men and youths have but one excuse for deserting the chimney corner—the ice—the bonny ice! What a passion for skating exists in this country! The most timid rush upon a gelid death as fearless as Curious into his chasm, and cockneys make oblations to the Serpentine as desperately as Hindoos to Juggernaut. Notwithstanding this universal taste, the use of the skate is probably the only art or science without a professor in this metropolis. Some time ago, indeed, a gentleman announced that he was prepared to lay down surfaces in drawing-rooms, and the like, on which the pastime of skating might be pursued; but the novelty had a short life: either it died a natural death, or was assassinated by the Polka. In this dearth and difficulty of instruction, and as there is every indication of a long visit from the elementary despot, we cannot do better than volunteer such hints for the aspirer after the honours of the ice as experience of the slippery subject enables us to furnish.

The first thing to be done is to procure the tools. Let the skate be plain—by no means fluted—a poor invention. Having procured his skates, the novice may learn how to affix them—as also to walk with them when attached—in doors. This is the first lesson in the balance. Next as to costume. Skirts should be eschewed, as they get foul of the legs; a dress coat is good, but a sailor's jacket best. Let the trousers fit close, and the boots lace; this will be found a great support to the ankles. Now he may take his way towards the water he has selected for his debut. We would not recommend the learner to begin on the ornamental waters of the parks—but penetrate a few miles into the suburbs, if a Londoner; the inhabitant of the rural districts will have no trouble on this head. If the ice be a little rough, so much the better; and, donning the iron, let him make his essay. At the first step—which, like all of its class, is the most trying—let him avail himself of a friend's hand, holding his feet not far apart. Losing this support, he will scramble about for a space, but, presently finding his legs, he will be able to attempt a tolerable perpendicular. Now he may strike out, keeping the leg which is on the ice straight, or bringing it into that form as soon after making his stroke as he can. Let him incline his person slightly forward, but not, like the foolish fellow in "The Pilgrims and the Peas"—

"Hobbling with outstretched b— and bended knees."

His whole bearing must be free from constraint or rigidity; the secret of the art is balance. Having learnt to stand and slide on the inside edge, which the inclination of the foot opposes to the surface, by pressing that edge against the ice, a means of propulsion is obtained. Then he should place the foot used in propelling, in advance, and repeating this, he will soon be enabled to shove himself onward alternately with both feet, and the first step is accomplished. He will soon, as it were instinctively, commence inclining towards the outer edge, on which all graceful skating is performed. To make the first essay easy, he should throw forward the left shoulder the instant he has impelled himself on the right foot, bring his right arm back, and look over his right shoulder, inclining his whole person decidedly and confidently towards that side. He must be in no fear of his foot-hold forsaking him, but lean over boldly: "one trial will prove its efficacy." Reversing the order, he should then give his other leg a lesson, and so on till he has vanquished all uncertainty of stroke, and accomplished "the outside edge"—the degree of A B in the science of skating. Having attained this amount of knowledge he will go on in the embellishments of his art, and according to the extent of his boldness and agility: in one season the most perfect command of the skates may be acquired by any one who combines courage with manly activity. In case of accidents, the following maxims should be borne in mind. Lose no time. Avoid all rough treatment. Never hold the body by the feet. Strip, and rub it dry, wrap it in hot blankets, and lay it in a warm room, with the head somewhat elevated. If possible, place the patient in a hot bath; at all events, rub him briskly with the hand. Should he appear lifeless from intense cold, rub the body with snow, and restore animation by slow degrees: afterwards treat it as above; but the immediate application of heat in this latter case is full of danger.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

It is currently reported and generally believed, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer intends proposing the reduction of the Three per Cent., on the meeting of the ensuing Parliament, having met with such great encouragement in the reduction of the Three-and-a-half per Cent., which is the cause of the continued rise of the New Three-and-a-quarter.

DINNER TO SIR HENRY POTTINGER.—A splendid entertainment was given to Sir Henry Pottinger by the principal merchants in London, in Merchant Tailors' Hall, on Wednesday. The Chairman, John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P., in proposing the health of the guest, dwelt on the advantages which would be derived from the commercial treaty concluded under his auspices. Sir Henry Pottinger, in returning thanks, explained the results to which that treaty would lead. He said he believed the treaty included everything that was favourable to England and to other nations. After the time that had elapsed since the ratification, he was still of opinion that, in all the main features of the treaty, no amendment could be made. Everything had been so arranged as to be mutually beneficial to the Chinese and English. An erroneous impression had gone abroad as to the value of Hong-kong, compared with other islands that we might have claimed. Among these the island of Chusan was named, but, taking into consideration the population, and other circumstances, he was still of opinion that Hong-kong was the more suitable for the purposes of a British settlement. The meeting had nothing of a political character in it. Indeed both Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston were present, and Lord Aberdeen congratulated the latter noble lord on having been the means of obtaining for this country the eminent services of Sir Henry Pottinger.

THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE.—The Anti-Corn Law League resumed their meetings at Covent Garden Theatre, on Wednesday. Nothing remarkable, however, occurred. The theatre, as usual, was excessively crowded, and there were long speeches from Mr. Villiers, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Bright. Scarcely a new argument was brought forward. The Chairman, Mr. Wilson, however, asserted that the exertions made by the League, at the Registrations, would produce a difference in favour of the League of sixty-four votes (or thirty-two members) on Mr. Villiers's annual motion in behalf of free trade. Mr. Wilson also detailed at great length the exertions which the League were making in creating new votes for counties by purchasing freeholds. In this respect, Mr. Wilson stated the League had met with great success, and they believed they had already created a sufficient number of votes to secure the representation of South Lancashire, North Cheshire, York West Riding, and other counties.

METROPOLITAN PAUPERISM AND DESTITUTION.—By Returns sent to the Rev. W. Tuckett, M.A., St. George's in the East, it appears that on November 27th, 1844, there was a decrease, compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, of paupers in the various unions and workhouses of the Metropolis and its suburbs, to the amount of 888, and in mendicants, vagrants, and destitute persons, to the amount of 445; and by comparing the two years together, it will be perceived that when the Houses of Refuge were not open, the unions and workhouses were more frequented, and the vagrants, &c., were more scattered amongst the different parishes; but as soon as the refuges are open, no doubt, fresh arrivals will flock into the Metropolis, and take up their abodes in these places; and by supposing the refuges to be full as last year, and consequently less in the workhouses, &c., the numbers are not the tens of thousands, as generally supposed, but in round numbers the average number of these nightly wanderers is about one thousand.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—Deaths from all causes, in the week ended Saturday, Dec. 7:—Males, 518; females, 470; total, 988.—Weekly average: Males, 493; females, 463; total, 956.

### EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Bilbao, dated the 4th inst., states that a Spanish vessel had just arrived, in thirty-two days, from the island of Cuba, with the intelligence that the Havannah had been nearly swept away by a terrible earthquake. No further details are given respecting this dreadful convulsion.

It may be mentioned as an instance of the improvement in commercial affairs, that the Customs' revenue of Liverpool for the past year is likely to yield upwards of £4,500,000 sterling, a sum greater by very nearly £500,000 than the amount contributed last year.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the Emperor of Russia, considering the expenses necessary in 1845 for the construction of the railroad between Petersburg and Moscow, orders that a loan of twelve millions of silver roubles shall be opened abroad, on the same basis as that of the 3d 4 per cent. loan. The inscriptions of 500 silver roubles each are to be divided in 184 equal sections, and to bear interest from the 1st of August this year.

According to a private letter from Oran, the colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Hussars, who was detached with his regiment to Sedon, having gone to shoot game with the surgeon and some privates of his regiment, was surrounded by a number of Arabs, who carried off the entire party. It is supposed that this feat was performed by some of Abd-el-Kader's troops, who are encamped on the frontiers of Algeria.

Daniel and John Forrester, the celebrated Police officers, are natives of Carmarthenshire. They were born at Nantycaws, three miles from Carmarthen, their father having kept the public-house now occupied by a man named Levi Llewellyn. Another brother was accidentally shot near Nantycaws.

Advices from Ichaboe to Oct. 3, state that there were at that date upwards of three hundred vessels lying at Ichaboe, and that four or five vessels were loading with guano at each pit, and vessels were arriving daily. A previous letter, dated Sept. 20, states that there was sufficient guano on the island to load all the vessels that could be loaded for the next six months at the then rate.

Mdlle. Brohan, an actress of the Theatre Français, some time back was knocked against in the street by a man carrying a heavy package. The blow struck her on the bosom, and caused acute pain. For two months she suffered constantly, the part affected being exceedingly swollen and inflamed. Recently, an eminent surgeon gave it as his opinion that some substance had got into the flesh, and caused the pain. He prescribed certain remedies, and two or three days after a needle worked its way out. It is supposed that having been accidentally placed in Mdlle. Brohan's dress, it was forced into the flesh by the blow. The lady is now doing well.

A letter from Brussels of the 7th inst., states that the mercury in the centigrade thermometer had fallen to 11 deg. (3 deg. and a half Reaumur) below zero. The navigation in the canals from Brussels to Willebroek and Charleroy was completely stopped, and also the canal of Louvain. The ice was already several inches thick. The rivers Dyle and Senne were beginning to freeze.

The High Court of Appeal has reformed the sentence against Techech (the intended murderer of the King of Prussia), inasmuch as he is to be beheaded, instead of being executed by the wheel. It may be expected that this sentence will again be transmuted into detention or transportation. The behaviour of Techech was, without a moment's weakness, unchangeably firm and resolute. He insisted upon having acted by motives of general well-being, without being instigated by any accomplices. Nevertheless it is the general belief at Berlin that Techech has acted under the influence of a conspiracy.

A letter from Tahiti, June 2, states that the chiefs of Wallis's Islands and of the Island of Fontana are henceforward under the protectorate of France, this step, which was applied for several months back, being consented to by the French Government. The Governor of Tahiti has, in consequence, dispatched a vessel to these islands to notify that they were to be occupied. The protectorate of the Gambier Islands has also been notified.

### POSTSCRIPT.

SMITHFIELD CLUB DINNER.—Yesterday (Friday), the annual dinner of the members of the club took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. The Right Hon. the Earl Spencer presided, and there were present the Duke of Richmond and several very influential agriculturists. The secretary, Mr. Gibbs, and the officers connected with the society, were congratulated on the manner in which the three days of the show had passed off. Dinner was on the table at half-past four o'clock.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—The visitors, yesterday (Friday), were quite as numerous as on Wednesday and Thursday. The room containing the farming implements, &c., attracted considerable attention. A general meeting of the club took place at one o'clock, which was attended by the Earl Spencer, President, the Duke of Richmond, and other distinguished individuals. Some business connected with the distribution of the prizes was gone through.

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Yesterday (Friday) the first general meeting of the members of this society was held at the office, 17, Old Bond-street. The Duke of Richmond presided, and was supported by the Duke of Cleveland, Mr. Pusey, M.P., Mr. Blackstone, M.P., Mr. Miles, M.P., and several other members of Parliament. A long report of the proceedings of the society was read by Mr. Byron, the secretary. The question of the introduction of Canadian corn was entered into very fully. The noble chairman said he would move for certain papers on the matter on the meeting of Parliament. The report was adopted. The annual dinner is fixed for the 2nd of February.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY MEETINGS.—Two important railway meetings have been held at Liverpool this week—first, for the purpose of submitting the conditional agreement entered into by the Liverpool and Manchester Company with the North Union Company, for the amalgamation of the lines, and other minor matters; and, secondly, to obtain the sanction of the proprietors of the Grand Junction Company to the consolidation of the Manchester line with theirs. The latter proposal was agreed to.

THE WEATHER.—The weather continued to be excessively cold yesterday. Last night there was a cutting N.E. wind, and the thermometer was three degrees below freezing point. During the day the skaters continued to amuse themselves in the parks, although the ice is not yet by any means secure.

ANOTHER STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSION.—We regret to learn that a steam-boiler explosion occurred on Monday, at Messrs. Lloyd and Foster's colliery, near Wednesbury, by which the engineer was killed.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE DOVER RAILWAY.—This unfortunate occurrence has attracted the serious attention of the officers and directors belonging to the line, as well as of the other metropolitan railway officials, several of whom inspected the spot yesterday for the purpose of collecting information, for it has not previously occurred that the boiler of a locomotive, while running, has exploded. On further search being made by Mr. Cubitt (the engineer of the line), Mr. George, and other gentlemen, it was discovered that the safety valve was hard down, from which it was inferred that the explosion arose solely from the circumstance of the engine-driver having neglected to open it. The steam then, having no means of escape, had caused the casing to collapse, and the explosion that followed. The engine was quite new, and had only been shipped on to the line a few days since from Liverpool. The inquest was expected to have taken place yesterday, but it being doubtful whether the body was lying in Mr. Payne's district or that of Mr. Carter, some time was lost before information was sent to the right coroner, and the warrant for impanneling the jury has not been received. The body of the engine-driver, which lies at the Bricklayers' Arms-station, is that of a fine young man upwards of six feet in height, and from the appearances it is probable that death was instantaneous. The neck was broken, and also the left arm where the wagon wheel passed over. The damage done to the viaduct, engine, tender, and waggon, was roughly estimated at £5000. The stoker, Aaron Wilkinson, died last night. During the time that the men were employed in removing the waggon off the line, another accident occurred, which nearly cost an excavator his life. He, with several other men, were clearing the line, when a wagon slipped from the top of another one, and to save himself he ran forward and fell through one of the holes to the bottom of the viaduct. When picked up he was perfectly insensible.

MORE INCENDIARY FIRES IN HERTFORDSHIRE.—On Monday night a fire broke out on the Parsonage Farm at King's Walden, near Stevenage, occupied by Mr. G. Roberts, an eminent agriculturist. The whole of the buildings, with the exception of one barn, a cow-house, and the farm-house, which stood at a distance from the barns, were reduced to ashes. The loss is estimated at £2000. Suspicion has fallen on two labouring men. On the following night (Tuesday) another fire occurred in a wheat stack on the Bedford-road, about a mile from Hitchin. Near the stack in which the fire originated were three other stacks, and the flames extended to these with great rapidity, ending with their total destruction. The loss is estimated at £700. These fires are believed to have been the work of incendiaries.

THE LATE BANK ROBBERY.—The intention of the Bank of England to call in all the £1000 notes dated 13th May last has been officially noted to all the banks by Mr. Hobler, with the view of adopting some measures for cancelling those stolen from Messrs. Rogers.

A LAD SHOT BY HIS RELATIVES.—A youth, named Birch, was yesterday shot, while out in Chiswick fields shooting birds. The parties charged are the brother and cousin of the deceased, who were yesterday examined at Hammer-smith Police-court, and remanded, but admitted to bail. It appeared from the evidence of a witness that he was with deceased and the two prisoners and others that morning, about eleven o'clock, in the Home Fields, Chiswick. They had for some time been engaged in shooting birds. The prisoner Wakeman (the cousin), had the gun which belonged to the prisoner Birch, and was going to shoot a bird, when the prisoner Birch went up and laid hold of the gun to take it away from him. A scuffle then took place between the two prisoners as to which of them should have and fire the gun, which was loaded with shot, when the gun exploded, and the charge entered the body of the deceased, who was standing within a yard of witness, and about two or three yards from where the two prisoners were struggling about the gun.

### THE FROST.

The severe weather has continued; the thermometer at seven o'clock on Sunday morning, at the Receiving-house, Hyde Park, was 29 degrees (three degrees of frost); and during the day it varied only from 29 to 30 degrees, and at six o'clock the mercury was at 29 degrees, with a dense and cloudy sky. The parks and Kensington-gardens were throughout the day thronged by respectably-dressed persons.

The Serpentine River, in Hyde Park, was entirely frozen over; the ice was however, not more than an inch and a half thick, and was, therefore, dangerous. During the day full 5000 persons ventured, at the risk of their lives, upon the ice, notwithstanding the repeated cautions they received from the icemen of the Royal Humane Society. Shortly after four o'clock an accident occurred, which had high proved fatal to no less than ten persons. The first that became immersed was a young man, named Charles Fane, residing at No. 3, Harris's-place, Oxford-street. The ice gave way in the centre, between the Receiving-house and the bridge, where there were six feet of water. Sparks and Hughes, two of the icemen, instantly hastened to his assistance, but on approaching the edge of the breakage, the ice gave way, and they also were immersed, the sinking man clinging to them. At that juncture several of the icemen and other persons came to their aid, when a third breakage took place, through which seven more persons were immersed. A sailor courageously jumped into the hole, and got out three, while the others were got out by the icemen. One of the men got out by him, named Martin Connell, living at No. 3, Barrett's-court, Oxford-street, was in a very faint state, and both he and Fane were instantly conveyed to the Receiving-house, where they received proper attention, and after a hot bath, &c., were able to proceed home. On the Round-pond in Kensington-gardens, the ice round the edges was thin and insecure, although in the centre it was very firm. About 1500 persons were on it during the day without accident. On the Long-water, that portion of the ice between the islands and the Bayswater end, was most secure. About 2500 persons, during the day, were on the upper part.

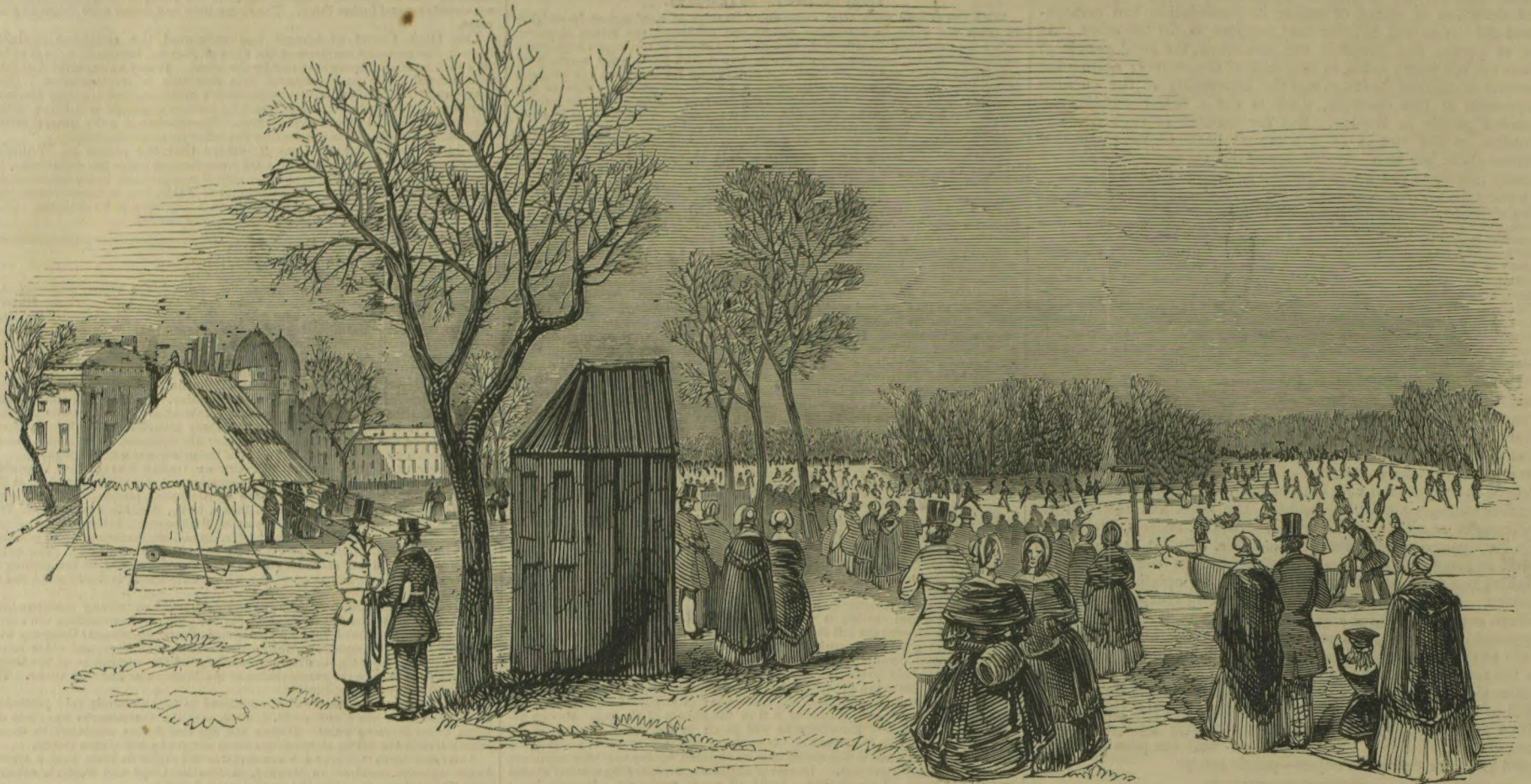
On the lake, in St. James's Park, there were also a great number of person on the ice.

About four o'clock when some thousands of persons were engaged in sliding and skating, the ice gave way on the north side of the island, at the east end, and seven or eight men and boys were instantly immersed in fourteen feet of water.

Iceman Joseph Clapstone repaired to their assistance, with ladders, &c., but then, from the rottenness of the ice, giving way, he fearlessly sprang into the water, and, with the aid of one of the park-keepers and bystanders, succeeded in extricating five.

Some of the daily papers gave accounts, evidently furnished by the same reporter who every winter describes in inflated terms, and indeed in the same phraseology, under the same head, "The Weather and the Parks," the various "moving accidents" upon the ice. Some persons having fallen into the water, the attempt is made to invest the account with a certain sort of interest, by stating that a bat or handkerchief was found upon the ice, and that men have been employed in dragging, "as it is feared some persons have met a watery grave." We have watched these statements from day to day, and are happy to find that here is no confirmation of the supposition. On Thursday, the alarming state-





SKATING IN THE REGENT'S PARK.

ment of this reporter dwindled down to the fact that an owner had been found for the property, which the writer describes in these terms in one of the morning papers:—"The hat and the blue handkerchief, and also the white handkerchief marked 'E. H. S.' which were found on the previous day while dragging for the bodies supposed to be under the ice, were yesterday identified, and claimed by T. Lane, of 85, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square." As statements like

James's Park next the Palace. The ice was much broken on the water next the Horse Guards, and no persons were in consequence allowed to approach it. Skating was also resumed in Hyde Park, Regent's Park, and the Surrey Zoological Gardens.

Up to the time of our going to press the frost continued, and the weather was intensely cold. It has been very foggy at intervals during the week. On Wednesday, a dense fog hung over the greater part of London all the morning, particularly in those parts of the metropolis adjacent to the course of the river

sion by the ice breaking, the boats being brought to the spot, and the space between the planks being just over the aperture in the ice, the iceman may, with greater facility, extricate the person in danger; the boat is also provided with a ladder, hook, and other implements.

We have received from a Correspondent the following

LINES,

WRITTEN UPON SEEING THE SKATING CLUB IN REGENT'S PARK.

Oh! slippery sport, that oft brings heads and heels  
In closer contact than quite pleasant feels  
To bodies corporate, or even slender  
(An icy fall's not over nice or tender),  
Thou'st here, at last, attained thy true perfection,  
Under the gallant Skating Club's protection!  
Such whirls and darts—such swallow skims and turns—  
With nose and fingers cold, our bosom burns,  
In emulation warm, as hundred feet  
Before our weeping eyes, like visions fleet!  
Hail, noble art! ethereal science, hail!  
A double power is on thy freezing gale!  
The young, the gay, the rich, may all endure  
Its icy wing; but oh, the houseless poor!

#### THE CATTLE SHOW OF THE SMITHFIELD CLUB.

The annual exhibition of prize cattle, extra stock, and agricultural implements, collected under the auspices of the Smithfield Club, was, on Wednesday, for the fifth year, opened to the public at the Horse Bazaar, King-street, Portman-square, and from an early hour in the morning up to a late hour in the evening, the vicinity of Baker-street and the surrounding locality was one continued scene of bustle and excitement, and it is computed that upwards of 10,000 persons visited the building.

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon the annual meeting of the Smithfield Cattle



HUMANE SOCIETY'S ICEMAN.

those to which we allude sometimes create pain and unnecessary alarm, we think it right to give this explanation respecting them.

An unpleasant accident took place at the west end of the lake, near Buckingham Palace, where the ice broke completely across from the northern to the southern shore, and about fifteen persons were suddenly thrown into ten feet of water.

The whole of these persons were, however, extricated and restored, and were enabled to proceed homeward.

The first snow storm of the season occurred on Sunday night, between seven and eight o'clock. Within one hour it fell rapidly, and in the outskirts of the metropolis, more particularly at Islington, Dalston, and the northern districts, the ground was speedily covered.

At seven o'clock on Monday morning, the mercury stood as low as 24, eight degrees below the freezing point.

The Parks were from an early hour again thronged.

It is computed that from 8000 to 10,000 persons were on the Serpentine during the day.

In the Regent's Park, the ice was visited by several thousand persons.

The number of persons on the lake of St. James's Park was limited, in consequence of the extreme insecurity of the ice in many places.

The frost during Tuesday was considerably diminished in severity, but there was by no means any appearance of a thaw.

The ice on the Long-water and Round-pond in Kensington-gardens was very strong and in good condition, and on them during the day the number of skaters was upwards of 2000. On the north bank of the Long-water, the Skating Club had their marquee erected, and several of the members skated on the ice during the afternoon. No accidents, we are happy to say, occurred.

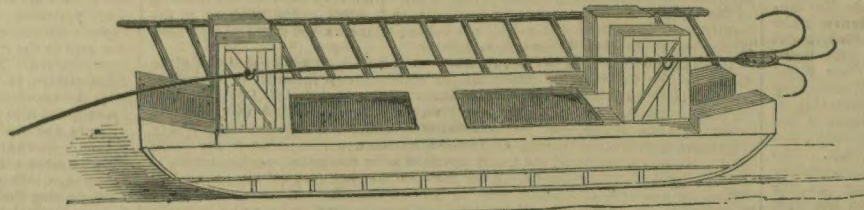
On Tuesday about 2500 skaters ventured on the Serpentine, and the banks were thronged by respectably and fashionably-dressed persons. One accident only occurred during the day, and that took place about ten minutes to three o'clock, when a man named William Somers, who was engaged on the north bank of the Serpentine at the east end in cutting the ice for removal to the ice-wells of Buckingham Palace for the use of her Majesty, became immersed in ten feet water, but was speedily extricated.

The ice on the lake in St. James's-park was on Tuesday about two inches in thickness, and rather less dangerous than on the preceding day, but by no means safe. During the day there were several thousand skaters, but no accident whatever.

During Wednesday the number of persons on the Serpentine exceeded 5000, but no accidents occurred. On the Long Water the ice is very good, and the number of skaters there was about 3000. Amongst them were several of the members of the Skating Club, whose admirable skating attracted the attention of the large and fashionable assemblage who witnessed it. The ice on the Round-pond was also very good, and about 2000 persons skated there. No accidents of any description occurred in the gardens during the day.

On the ornamental lake in St. James's Park the ice was very dangerous, owing to so much of it having been broken, but the number of skaters on the more secure parts was nearly 8000. About a quarter to three o'clock P.M. a man named George Wilson, residing at No. 1, Ebury-street, Pimlico, broke through into seven feet of water, but immediately succeeded in extricating himself, and went home. No other accident occurred during the day.

On Thursday last, the skating was continued on that part of the water in St.



BOAT FOR SAVING PERSONS FROM DROWNING.

Thames. It hung over the town like a dull, opaque, dirty brown pall; candles and gas were in requisition in all these districts throughout nearly the whole day. In some of the northern districts the day was cloudy, but the fog only slightly obstructed business. The river navigation was nearly suspended.

In the Regent's-park the ice was about three inches in thickness, and the number of skaters 6000. No accidents occurred.

Our Engraving represents the spirited scene, with some of the most distinguished members of the Skating Club; a sketch of one of the "Icemen" of the Humane Society; and a Double Boat, constructed this season, for the rescue of persons from drowning. It is of cast-iron, zinked, and consists of two boats, connected by cross planks, placed at such a distance, that in cases of submer-



SMITHFIELD CATTLE-SHOW.—RED STOCK DEER FROM WINDSOR.



THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CHRISTMAS CATTLE SHOW.



ARRIVAL OF PRIZE CATTLE AT THE BAZAAR, BAKER-STREET.

Club took place in one of the rooms of the Bazaar, Earl Spencer, the President, in the chair. The meeting was very fully attended by the members, and amongst a large number of distinguished agriculturists present, were his Grace the Duke of Richmond, his Grace the Duke of Bedford, the Hon. Captain Spencer, Mr. Pusey, M.P., Earl Radnor, Mr. E. J. Barnard, M.P., &c. The report as to the state of the affairs of the club was read by the secretary, Mr. B. T. Brandreth Gibbs, and was unanimously approved and adopted. The award of the judges, with respect to the cattle, stock, &c., exhibited this year, was then read and confirmed, and several gentlemen congratulated the Club on the general excellence of the animals produced for competition as compared with former years.

The club then proceeded to the settlement of various questions in dispute concerning the improper entries of cattle, &c., and Earl Spencer having been unanimously re-elected president of the club for the ensuing year, and the Dukes of Richmond and Bedford, and several noblemen and gentlemen, vice-presidents, Mr. B. T. Brandreth Gibbs was unanimously re-elected to the office of secretary. After a vote of thanks to the noble chairman, the meeting broke up, and the members of the club proceeded to view the various specimens of cattle, at which they expressed themselves generally much gratified.

Soon after the opening of the bazaar to the public, considerable competition was exhibited among the butchers and salesmen to obtain possession of those animals which had secured to their owners the highest prizes.

Prince Albert's beautiful polled ox, of the Scotch breed, bred by his Royal Highness at the Flemish Farm, Windsor, was purchased by Mr. Bannister, of Threadneedle-street, butcher to her Majesty, for the sum of 60 guineas. The ox which obtained the first prize of £20 and the silver medal, bred by Mr. R. Smith, of Burley-on-the-Hill, near Oakham, Rutland, was purchased by Mr. Minton, of Windsor, purveyor to her Majesty, at the enormous price of 70 guineas. In class 2, the 4 years and 8 months old Hereford ox, belonging to Mr. J. T. Senior, of Broughton-house, near Aylesbury, and bred by Mr. James

Nash, of Aconbury, near Hereford, which obtained the second-class prize of £20, was sold to Mr. Joseph Armfield, of Brook-street, Bond-street, for £60. The prices of the other prize oxen sold varied between 40 and 60 guineas. In class 6, the short-horned cow bred by Earl Spencer, and which obtained

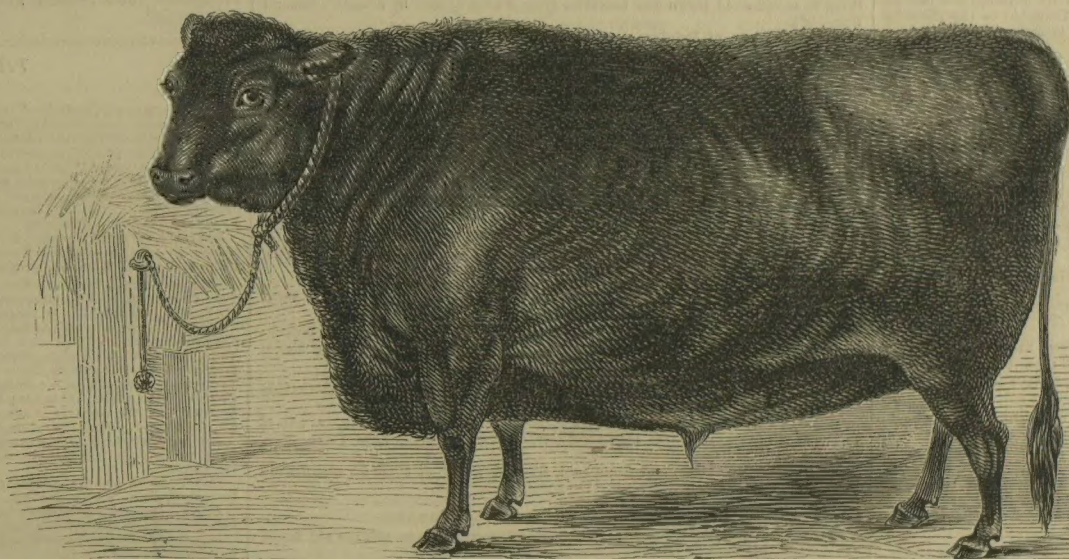
land, of Oxford-market; and in class 16, Prince Albert's pen of pigs, which obtained the 2nd prize of £5, was purchased by Mr. Smelter, of Knights-bridge. The purchasers of the South-down and other sheep, bred by the Dukes of Richmond and Bedford, for which prizes were obtained, have not yet transpired.

Those animals which had obtained the highest prizes appeared throughout the day to attract the earnest attention of the visitors, but the most prominent objects of interest appeared to be the Scotch ox belonging to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the splendid deer brought up by Mr. Pook, of Windsor, and bred in the Windsor Great Park.

The whole of the arrangements for the accommodation of the public, both with respect to the cattle department and that in which the implements of agriculture are exhibited, were excellent in the extreme.

The show this year surpasses both in numbers and the quality of the things exhibited any former years. The Leicester sheep and the Southdown sheeps of the first quality, and the oxen and cows are many of them very superb specimens. The pigs are also good. It will be seen that his Royal Highness Prince Albert has obtained the second prize for pigs. Lord Spencer has not been so successful as in some former years, though he has obtained a prize. The Duke of Bedford has obtained several prizes, and the Duke of Richmond is also amongst the winners. The implements of husbandry and the other things connected with husbandry are more than usually numerous.

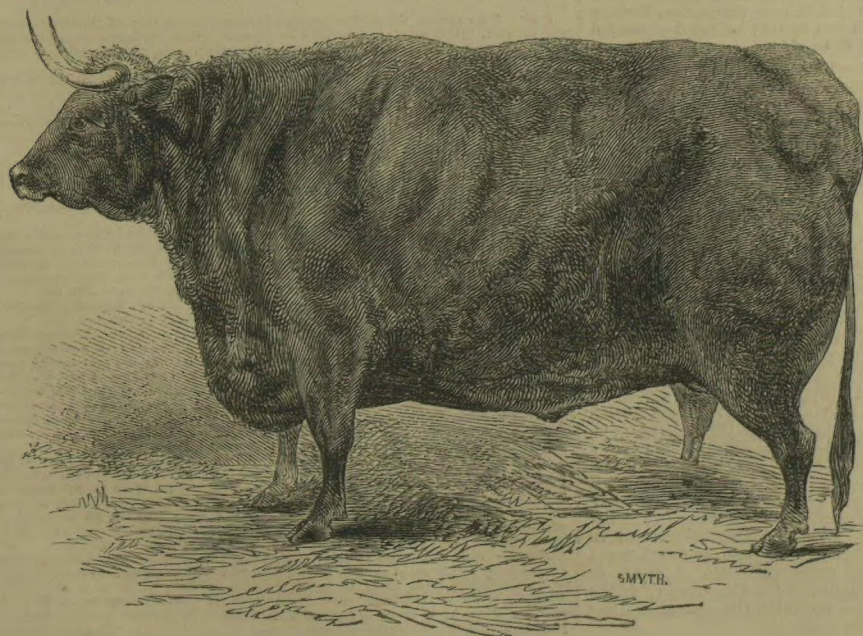
On Thursday the attendance was much greater than on the preceding days. Several purchases of sheep and cattle from the Extra Stock were made by gentlemen who attended from various parts of England for the purpose. The butchers in London and its vicinity were also very prominent amongst the buyers. The council issued a notice to the effect that a silver medal will be awarded to the butcher that shall lay out the largest sum in the purchase of cattle, not, however, including the Extra Stock. His Royal Highness Prince Albert's stock was the subject of much interest amongst all the visitors. Some sheep of the south



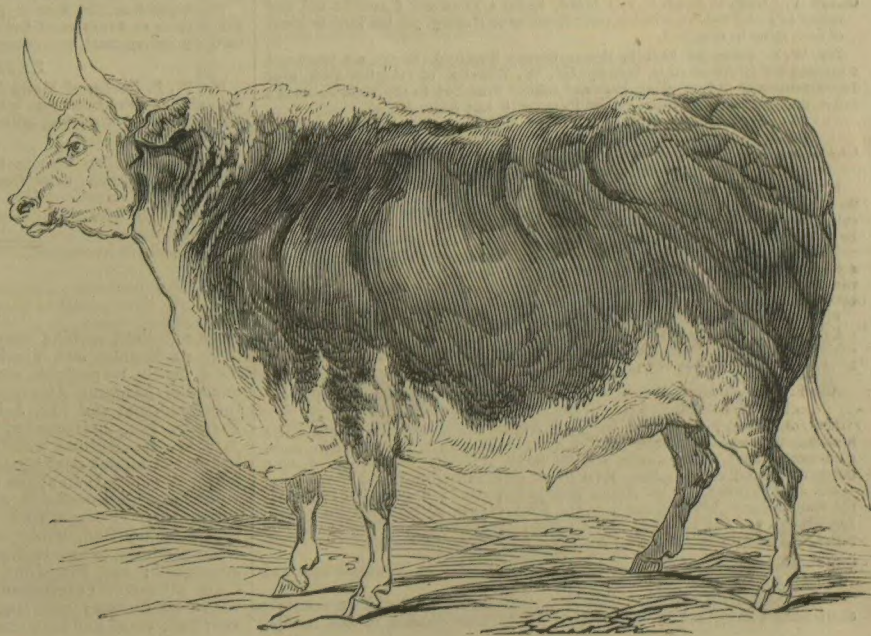
PRINCE ALBERT'S ANGUS POLLED OX.

the prize of £10, was sold to Mr. Ryder, of Southampton; and in class 7, his lordship's heifer, which obtained the £20 prize, was purchased by Mr. Bannister, of Windsor. The first prize in class 17, for pigs, of £10, bred by Mr. J. Buckley, of Normanton-hill, near Loughborough, was sold to Mr. J. Gar-

council issued a notice to the effect that a silver medal will be awarded to the butcher that shall lay out the largest sum in the purchase of cattle, not, however, including the Extra Stock. His Royal Highness Prince Albert's stock was the subject of much interest amongst all the visitors. Some sheep of the south

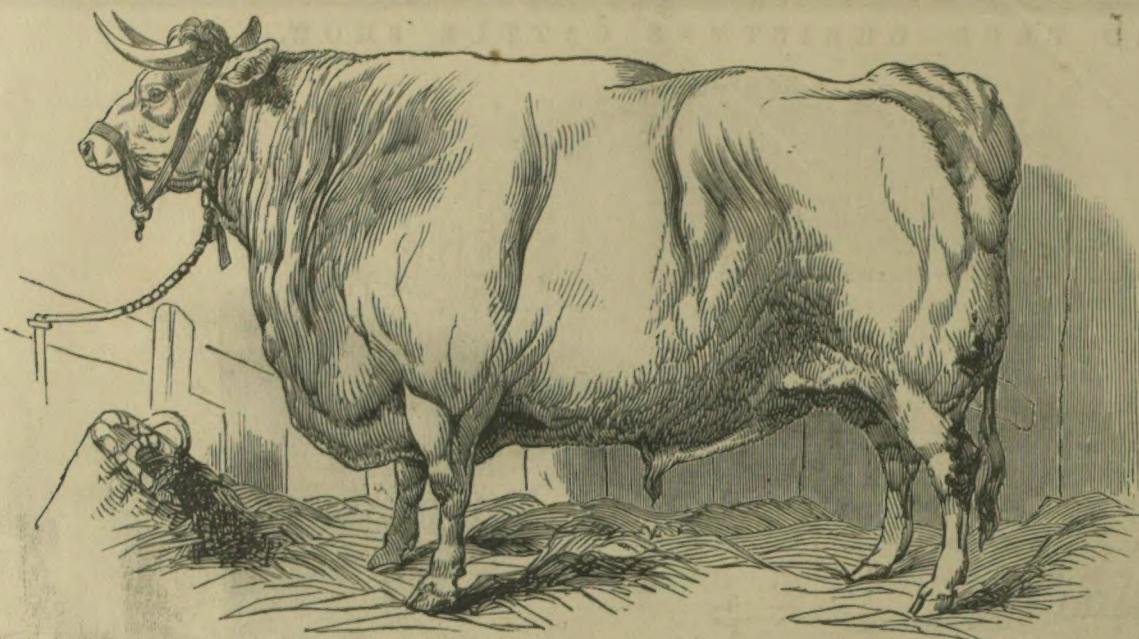


MR. HUDSON'S 3 YEARS AND 10 MONTHS OLD HEREFORD OX.—PRIZE £15.



MR. SENIOR'S 4 YEARS AND 10 MONTHS OLD HEREFORD OX.—PRIZE £20.





MR. SMITH'S 3 YEARS AND 2 MONTHS OLD SHORT-HORNED STEER.—PRIZE £20, AND SILVER MEDAL.

down breed, fed by his grace the Duke of Manchester, at Kimbolton Castle, were much admired. They were sold to Mr. Ramsey, of Bath. A prize of £5 was awarded to his grace the Duke of Richmond in the sheep class. In that class Mr. Barclay, M.P., and Mr. Barnard, M.P., had some very fine stock. The Red Deer bred in Windsor Park, and the property of Mr. Pook, of that town, excited considerable interest; the age of this animal is sixty months.

The agricultural implements were exhibited in a large room over the yard; the collection was much greater than those of former years, including manufacturing carriages, ploughs, and harrows. Mr. Webster, of Hounslow, near Southampton, exhibited one of his newly-invented levels, the design of which had been approved of by the Agricultural Society of England. Amongst the other articles exposed for view in this room were specimens of sheep and lamb clipping, composition potatoes for planting, grass seeds, mixtures for irrigation or water meadows, and for upland sheep walks, turnips, carrots, parsnips, mangold wurtzels, cabbages, with hundreds of others too numerous for detail.

We subjoin an account of the award of the prizes.

## JUDGES.

BEASTS AND LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.	SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP AND PIGS.
Mr. Worthington	Mr. Morris
Mr. Ladds	Mr. Farncomb
Mr. Franklin.	Mr. Crisp.

## AWARD OF PRIZES.

## OXEN.

CLASS I.—Oxen or Steers, of any breed, under 5 years old, without restrictions as to feeding, yet the kind or kinds of food must be certified.

Mr. John Hudson, of Castle-Acre, near Swaffham, Norfolk, a 3 years and 10 months old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. John Longmore, of Orton, near Leominster, and fed on grass, hay, swedes, linseed cake, and mangold-wurtzel. Travelled to the show by van 100 miles.—Second Prize, £15.

Mr. T. L. Meire, of Count Arbor, near Shrewsbury, Shropshire, a 3 years and 11 months old Hereford ox, bred by himself, and fed on cake, pea and barley meal, boiled barley, grass, hay, turnips, and mangold-wurtzel. Travelled to the show on foot 2 miles, by van 7 miles, by canal-boat 50 miles, and by railway 100 miles.—Third Prize, £10.

Mr. Robert Smith, of Burley-on-the-Hill, near Oakham, Rutland, a 3 years and 11 months old improved short-horned steer, bred by himself, and fed on oil-cake, barley and bean-meal, vegetables, and hay. Travelled to the show by van 20 miles, and by railway 100 miles.—First Prize, £20 and a Silver Medal.

CLASS II.—Oxen or Steers of any breed, under 6 years old, weight 90 stone and upwards, that shall not have had cake, corn, meal, seeds, grains, or distillers' wash, during 12 months previous to the 1st of August, 1844.

Mr. James Bult, of Kingston, near Taunton, Somerset, a 4 years and 10 months old short-horned steer, bred by himself, and fed on hay, grass, swede turnips, 300lb. of flaxseed, 5 bushels of peas, 11 bushels of barley, and 9 bushels of beans. Travelled to the show on foot 5 miles, and by railway 163 miles.—First Prize, £30, and Silver Medal.

Sir John Henry Palmer, Bart., of Carlton, near Rockingham, Northampton, a 4 years and 2 months old Durham ox, bred by himself, and fed on grass, hay, turnips, carrots, mangold-wurtzel, cabbage, 145lb of oil-cake, and 435lb of bean meal. Travelled to the show by van 25 miles, and by railway 60 miles.—Third Prize, £10.

Mr. J. T. Senior, of Broughton House, near Aylesbury, a 4 years and 8 months old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. James Nash of Aconbury, near Hereford, and fed on grass, hay, and 900lb. of oil-cake. Travelled to the show on foot 4 miles, and by railway 43 miles.—Second Prize, £20.

CLASS III.—Oxen or Steers of any breed, under 5 years old, under 100 stone and above 70 stone weight, that shall not have had cake, corn, meal, seeds, grains, or distillers' wash, during 12 months previous to the 1st of August, 1844.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford, of Park Farm, near Woburn, Beds., a 4 years old Hereford ox, bred by his grace, and fed on grass, green tares, hay, turnips, 500lb. of lent seed meal, and 500lb. of barley meal. Travelled to the show by van 43 miles.—First Prize, £15 and Silver Medal.

Mr. Henry Chamberlain, of Desford, near Leicester, a 4 years and 10 months old Hereford ox, bred by himself, and fed on grass, hay, green vetches, turnips, 160lb. of cake, and 625lb of pea-meal. Travelled to the show on foot 10 miles, and by railway 102 miles.—Second Prize, £10.

CLASS IV.—Oxen or Steers, of any breed, not exceeding 4 years and 3 months old, and under 80 stone weight, that shall not have had cake, corn, meal, seeds, grains, or distillers' wash during twelve months previous to the 1st of August, 1844.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford, of Park Farm, near Woburn, a 3 years and 9 months old Hereford ox, bred by his grace, and fed on grass, green tares, hay, turnips, 500lb. of barley meal, and 500lb. of linseed-meal. Travelled to the show on foot 7 miles, by van 6 miles, and by railway 41 miles.—First Prize, £10, and Silver Medal.

Mr. John Manning, of Harpole, near Northampton, a 3 years and 10 months old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. James Williams, of Culmington, near Ludlow, and fed on grass, hay, 850lb. of cake, and 4 bushels of bean-meal. Travelled to the show on foot 7 miles, and by railway 69 miles.—Second Prize, £5.

CLASS V.—Oxen or Steers of any breed, under 4 years and 6 months old, and under 80 stone weight, without restrictions as to feeding, yet the kind or kinds of food must be specified.

Mr. W. J. Bailey, of Shenley House, Stoney Stratford, Bucks, a 3 years and 8 months old Hereford steer, bred by Mr. W. Wheeler, of Livingston Park, near Leominster, and fed on grass, hay, and cake. Travelled to the show on foot 5 miles, and by railway 50 miles.—First Prize, £10, and Silver Medal.

## COWS AND HEIFERS.

CLASS VI.—Fattened Cows or Heifers, under 5 years old. Freemartins and spayed Heifers are not qualified.

Mr. Henry Brown, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, a 4 years and 6 months old Durham heifer, bred by himself, and fed on oil-cake, barley, grass, cabbage, swede turnip, and hay. Travelled to the show by van 25 miles, and by railway 96 miles.—First Prize, £20, and Gold and Silver Medals.

The Right Hon. Earl Spencer, of Wiseton, near Bawtry, Nottinghamshire, a 4 years and 5 months old short-horned cow, bred by his lordship, and fed on hay, turnips, cabbages, pea-meal, barley-meal, and oil-cake. Travelled to the show by van 20 miles, and by railway 172 miles.—Second Prize, £10.

Sir Thomas White, Bart., of Aswarby Park, near Fellingham, Lincolnshire, a 4 years and 5 months old Durham heifer, bred by himself, and fed on linseed-cake, bean-meal, oat-meal, hay, and vegetables. Travelled to the show by van 38 miles, and by railway 107 miles.—Third Prize, £5.

CLASS VII.—Fattened Cows or Heifers, of 5 years old and upwards. Freemartins and spayed Heifers are not qualified.

Mr. John Beavley, of Chapel Brampton, near Northampton, a 5 years and 4 months old short-horned cow, bred by himself, and fed on grass, turnips, mangold-wurtzel, hay, linseed-cake, and oat-meal. Travelled to the show by van 9 miles, and by railway 60 miles.—First Prize, £20, and Silver Medal.

Mr. John Carwardine, of Marsh, near Leominster, a 5 years and 11 months old Hereford cow, bred by the late Mr. John Morris, of Stratford Bury, near Leominster, and fed on grass and oil-cake. Travelled to the show on foot 48 miles, and by railway 113 miles; has had 1 calf.—Second Prize £5.

CLASS VIII.—Fattened Cows, of 5 years old and upwards, that shall have had at least 2 live calves at separate births.

Mr. Brown, of Welbourn, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, a 13 years old short-horned cow, bred by himself, and fed on linseed-cakes, swedes, turnips,

hay, clover, and lucerne. Travelled to the show by van 49 miles, and by railway 100 miles—has had 6 calves.—Second Prize, £5.

Mr. J. S. Burgess, of Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham, a 7 years and 5 months old short-horned cow, bred by Mr. Robert Burgess, of Cotgrove-place, Nottingham, and fed on cake, beans, vegetables, and hay. Travelled to the show by van 5 miles, and by railway 136 miles—has had 3 calves.—First Prize, £15, and Silver Medal.

## EXTRA STOCK.—CATTLE.

Mr. R. Morton, of Peakill, near Spalding, Lincolnshire, a 4 years and 8 months old short-horned ox, bred by himself, and fed on linseed, turnips, cabbages, and carrots. Travelled to the show by van 55 miles, and by railway 70 miles.—Silver Medal.

## SHEEP.

CLASS IX.—Long-woolled fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, that have never had cake, corn, meal, seeds, or pulse.

Mr. J. S. Burgess, of Holme Pierrepont, Nottinghamshire, a pen of three 20 months old long-woolled wethers, bred by himself.—First Prize, £20, and Silver Medal.

Mr. Thomas Twitcheall, of Wellington, near St. Neots, Beds, a pen of three 20 months old Leicester wethers, bred by himself, from rams hired of Mr. Samuel Bennet, of Bickerings Park, near Woburn, Beds.—Second Prize, £5.

CLASS X.—Long-woolled fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, under 8 stone weight, that have never had cake, corn, meal, seeds, or pulse.

Mr. J. S. Burgess, of Holme Pierrepont, Nottinghamshire, a pen of three 20 months old long-woolled wethers, bred by himself.—First Prize, £10, and Silver Medal.

CLASS XI.—Long-woolled fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, without restrictions as to feeding.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford, of Oakley West Farm, Bedford, a pen of three 20 months old New Leicester wethers, bred by his grace.—First Prize, £20, and Gold and Silver Medal.

Mr. John Painter, of Burley, near Oakham, Rutland, a pen of three 21 months old Leicester wethers, bred by himself, from a ram hired of Mr. Thorpe, of Clifton, Nottinghamshire.—Second Prize, £5.

CLASS XII.—Long and Short-woolled cross-bred fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, without restrictions as to feeding.

Mr. W. Bennett, of Lewsey-Farm, near Dunstable, Bedfordshire, a pen of three 21 months old Down and Leicester cross wethers, bred by himself.—Second Prize, £5.

Mr. C. Tomson, of Sundon, near Luton, Beds., a pen of three 21 months old South Down and Gloucester cross wethers, bred by himself.—First Prize, £10, and Silver Medal.

## EXTRA STOCK.—LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

Mr. Charles Large, of Broadwell, Oxfordshire, a 56 months old new Oxfordshire ewe, bred by himself.—Silver Medal.

CLASS XIII.—Short-woolled fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, without restrictions as to feeding.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, near Chichester, Sussex, a pen of three 20 months old South Down wethers, bred by his Grace. Second Prize, £5.

Mr. Samuel Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a pen of three 20 months old South Down wethers, bred by Mr. J. Webb, of Babraham.—First Prize, £20, and Silver Medal.

CLASS XIV.—Short-woolled fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, under 8 stone weight, without restrictions as to feeding.

Mr. Henry Upton, of Oving, near Chichester, Sussex, a pen of three 20 months old South Down Wethers, bred by Mr. A. Pinnix.—First Prize, £10, and Gold Medal and Silver Medal.

CLASS XV.—Short-woolled fat Wether Sheep, 2 years old, without restrictions as to feeding.

Mr. E. G. Barnard, M.P., of Gosfield Hall, near Halstead, Essex, a pen of three 32 months old South Down wethers, bred by himself.—First Prize, £20, and Silver Medal.

Mr. Stephen Grantham, of Stoneham, Sussex, a pen of three 32 months old South Down wethers, bred by himself.—Second Prize, £5.

## EXTRA STOCK.—SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.

Mr. John Harris, of Hinton, near Abingdon, Berkshire, a 21 months old South Down wether, bred by himself.—Silver Medal.

CLASS XVI.—Pigs of any breed, above 13 and under 26 weeks old.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, of Windsor Castle, a pen of three 25 weeks and 4 days old Suffolk and Bedfordshire pigs, bred by his Royal Highness, and fed on milk, barley-meal, and pea-meal.—Second Prize, £5.

Mr. W. F. Hobbs, of Marks Hall, near Kelvedon, Essex, a pen of three 25 weeks and 4 days old improved Essex pigs, bred by himself, and fed on oats, peas, meal, potatoes, mangold-wurtzel, and milk.—First Prize, £10, and Silver Medal.

CLASS XVII.—Pigs of any breed, above 26 and under 52 weeks old.

Mr. J. Buckley, of Normanton Hill, near Loughborough, Nottinghamshire, a pen of three 27 weeks and 2 days old Neapolitan and Warwickshire pigs, bred by himself, and fed on barley-flour.—First Prize, £10, and Silver Medal.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor, of Colehill, near Farringdon, Berks, a pen of three 44 weeks and 1 day old Colehill pigs, bred by his lordship, and fed on whey, barley-meal, and potatoes.—Second Prize, £5.

## EXTRA STOCK.—PIGS.

Mr. W. F. Hobbs, of Marks Hall, near Kelvedon, Essex, a 25 weeks and 4 days old improved Essex pig, bred by himself, and fed on oats, peas, meal, potatoes, mangold wurtzel, and milk.—Silver Medal.

The Red Deer has been in the possession of Mr. W. Pook, of the Star and Garter Inn, Windsor, since October, 1841. It cast its antlers on the 9th of November, 1841; again in May, 1842; in November, 1842; and, lastly, about the 4th of November, 1843. The deer is 5½ years old, 12 hands high, and weighs 40 stone.

## MUSIC.

## GREENWICH.

An excellent evening concert was given in the Lecture Hall of this town on Monday last, which was completely filled upon the occasion by a highly respectable audience. The programme contained the names of Madame Albertazzi, Miss Dolby, Miss Davies—a pupil of the Academy, and Mr. John Parry, as vocalists; with Miss Dinah Farmer, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. Blagrove, as instrumentalists. Mr. W. H. Holmes conducted with his usual ability. We were happy to find our countrywoman, Madame Albertazzi, looking much better in health than at the close of last season. She was in brilliant voice, and in Benedict's aria, "Prendi per me," was rapturously applauded. It was, if we mistake not, her first appearance since her return from Milan, where she has been staying during the autumn to recover from a severe indisposition. Miss Dolby was, as usual, most successful; and Mr. John Parry was twice encored. A series of these attractive entertainments is announced for the winter, at the above institution; and the programme contains the names of our very best vocal and instrumental performers.

## THE THEATRES.

The approach of Christmas brings with it a temporary quiet in theatrical proceedings; that is to say, as regards the production of new pieces, for, behind the curtain, every member of the establishment for the time being, from the authors down to the carpenters, is fully employed, in order that everything may be ready by "Boxing Day." And getting up a pantomime or fairy burlesque is no joke: those who assemble to see it are little aware of the many intelligent heads, whose united brains all work towards one point, to produce the simplest effect. The history of a play, where machinery and transformations are required, or where the "stage business," as it is called, is more than usually complicated, would make an entertaining paper.

At the HAYMARKET on Wednesday, Mr. Archer, the box book-keeper, took his benefit. No individual connected with the theatres is more respected than Mr. Archer; for his conduct to the *habitués* of the house is at all times most courteous and attentive. It is no wonder then, that the house was filled by his friends, literally as full as it could hold, although little was put forth in the bill beyond the ordinary pieces, which we have already noticed in detail. Several pleasant polkas, and Jullien's mazurka, were played during the evening; and Mr. J. L. Hatton accompanied himself in a song, written, as we were told, for the occasion. The points, if anything, were somewhat too broad for the Haymarket audience, who require a more polished style of humour. With them a neatly-turned allusion produces more laughter than the most palpable pun ever made. On the Saturday previous, in consequence of the sudden indisposition of Madame Vestris, the part of *Lady Alice Hawthorn* in the new comedy, was undertaken at six hours' notice by Miss Woolgar, and, what is more, played remarkably well, with very little assistance from the prompter. This young lady who has been fast rising in favour with the public since she came to town, last year, acted throughout with great spirit; and was loudly called before the curtain at the conclusion of the comedy.

What is to be done at COVENT GARDEN still remains one of the "Mysteries of London." The list of the company at present put forward is certainly weak for such an establishment, but we believe it to be all that is available. In the interim M. Jullien's concerts are crowded every night; and the nearer the termination of his series approaches, the more eager do the public appear to be to visit them.

At the ADELPHI, Victorine has been playing to very excellent houses as a first piece; and, on Monday, on the occasion of a benefit, several of the Haymarket company appeared, including Mr. Webster and Mr. Buckstone. Mr. John Parry also lent his assistance, and was loudly applauded in "Fayre Rosamonde" and "The Polka Explained."

The LYCEUM is going on steadily and well, and the *divertissement* still forms an agreeable feature of the entertainments. Miss Farebrother dashes through the Polka with great spirit, and Mesdemoiselles Adele and Louise are equally effective.

At the PRINCESS', Balfe's opera of "The Castle of Aymon," has been played every night, with "The Rent Day," or "Don Cesar de Bazan," as an afterpiece.

The houses have been, for the period, very well attended.

## DRURY LANE.

Drury Lane continues to be well attended, with the united attractions of opera and ballet. On Saturday night, the performances were, in a two-fold sense "for the benefit of Mr. Balfe;" not only as regards the treasury receipts, but also the incident we are about to relate. At the close of the opera ("The Daughter of St. Mark") Mr. Balfe was presented with a superb breakfast service of plate, in commemoration of the hundredth representation of his "Bohemian Girl," which took place some short time since. The audience at the fall of the curtain, loudly cheered the composer, on his retiring from the conductor's seat in the orchestra. After the principal performers had responded to the call of the audience, and received the customary ovation of applause, Mr. Balfe, led on by Mr. Bunn, the lessee of the theatre, advanced to the foot lights. The curtain then rose, displaying, on a table, the superb "Testimonial," tastefully arranged. Mr. Bunn retired, bowing to the audience; Mr. Balfe then spoke in acknowledgment of the high honour accorded to him, in which he was frequently encouraged by the cheers of the audience; the composer then retired amidst a tumult of approbation, and the curtain fell.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Very few fresh arrivals of English wheat have taken place for our market since Monday; hence the supply of that article here, to-day, was small. Owing to the severity of the weather, the millers were rather anxious buyers, and a clearance was readily effected, at very full prices. In fine foreign wheat rather an extensive business was transacted, but at no more money. Bonded grain was held firmly. The barley trade was much in the same state as last advised. The supply of English was only moderate, but that of foreign was large. No change whatever was noticed in the demand for, or price of, malt. The large brewers are holding off for an improvement in quality. Oats, beans, and peas, were stationary.

ANIMALS.—English wheat, 25/10; barley, 19/60; oats, 10 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; oats, —; quarters. Foreign: wheat, —; barley, 28/40; oats, 27/00, quarters. Flour, 41/40 sacks. Malt, 17/60 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 47s; white ditto, 44s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 47s; ditto, white, 40s to 47s; ry, 37s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 32s; distilling, 28s to 32s; malting ditto, 35s to 38s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 61s to 62s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 63s to 64s; Chevalier, 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 23s; potatoes ditto, 24s to 25s; Troughal and Cork, black, 21s to 22s; ditto, white, 22s to 23s; tick beans, new, 36s to 37s; ditto, old, 40s to 42s; grey peas, 36s to 37s; maple, 35s to 37s; white, 36s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 40s, per quarter. Town made flour, 45s to —; Suffolk, 46s to —; Lincoln, 47s to —; Yorkshire, 33s to 35s, per 28 lbs. Foreign.—Fine wheat, 38s to 54s; Danzig, red, 40s to 47s; white, 42s to 49s. In Bond.—Barley, 27s to 29s; oats, 17s to 18s; ditto, feed, 15s to 17s; beans, 24s to 29s; peas, 25s to 32s, per quarter. Flour, Canadian, 21s to —; Baltic, 20s to —, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—With the exception of linseed and rapeseed, as well as cakes, selling freely, at fully the late advance, the seed trade is heavy, and previous rates are barely supported.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed cakes, English, £12 to £13; ditto, foreign, £7 13s to £8 10s, per 1000.

Bread.—The price of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6d, per 4lbs. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 45s 2d; barley, 34s 9d; oats, 21s 10d; ry, 21s 2d; beans, 37s 5d; peas, 36s 4d.

Six Weeks Average that governs Duty.—Wheat, 45s 10d; barley, 35s 5d; oats, 21s 7d; ry, 33s 4d; beans, 37s 10d; peas, 35s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 3s; oats, 6s; ry, 9s. 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 7s 6d.

Tea.—On Thursday public sales of 16,000 packages took place. The biddings were firm, and a fair portion found buyers, at very full prices. By private contract, a good business is doing in all descriptions, and the rates are well supported.

Sugar.—As is almost invariably the case at this period of the year, exceedingly little is doing in this market. However, the finest parcels have supported, previous rates; but all other kinds are quite 6d per cwt. lower. Standard lumps are selling at 72s 6d to 73s; and brown ditto, 71s 6d to 72s, per cwt.

Coffee.—All descriptions of coffee continue in slow request, and, to effect sales to any extent, town rates must be accepted. Good ordinary Ceylon may be had at 52s 6d per cwt. Rice.—The supply of Bengal offering is very small, owing to which, higher rates are demanded. Low white is fetching 11s to 11½s; and middling to fine, 11s 6d to 12s 6d per cwt.

Fruit.—For currants, the market has now become quiet, as most of the large grocers are well in stock. High rates are demanded for Chisme raisins. Sultanina are in good request, at 60s. The value of all other kinds of fruit, though the supplies are good, is well supported.

Provisions.—In Dutch butter a very steady business has been doing, at 110s to 112s for Friesland; 106s to 108s for Kiel; and 104s to 106s for Holstein. The market for all kinds of Irish butter is steady, at fully the late advances. Bacon is in increased inquiry. Lard is firm, at 58s to 61s, for legs landed. Other kinds of provisions support previous figures.

Tallow.—Rather more business is doing in this article. T.Y.C. on the spot, is quoted at 40s 3d to 40s 9d; and for delivery, 40s to 40s 3d per cwt. Town tallow, 41s, net cash.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, 23s 15s to 24 15s; useful ditto, 24 15s to 25 4s; fine upland ditto, 25 5s to 25 10s; clover hay, 24 10s to 26 0s; oat straw, 21 12s to 21 14s; wheat straw, 21 15s to 21 18s, per load.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes being considerably on the increase, the sale for them is inactive, at from 40s to 70s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—As is almost invariably the case at this period of the year, the demand for all kinds of hops is in a very sluggish state. In prices, however, we have no alteration to notice, yet holders are looking forward to an improvement in them.—1844's: Sussex pickets, 27 to 28 5s; Wealds, 26 15s to 28 0s; Mid Kent, 25 0s to 26 15s; East Kent, 27 7s to 28 0s; Choice ditto, 21 0s to 22 0s; Farnham, 21 0s to 22 10s.

Coals.—Townley, 20s 3d; East Hutton, 23s 6d; Hutton, 25s 3d; Stewart's, 25s 3d; Casap, 24s 6d; Carodee, 24s 6d; Lambton, 23s 6d; Tees, 21s 6d, per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—As might be expected on the near approach of the great Christmas market—which will be held on Monday next—the supply of beasts on sale to-day was large, and, generally speaking, of superior quality. The prime Scotch, &c. sold readily, at an advance of 2d per 8lb.; but all other kinds were heavy, at previous currencies. Only 8 beasts from Rotterdam were brought forward; but from Aberdeen we received 170 Scotch—25 of which unfortunately died on the passage. The numbers of sheep were only moderate, yet the mutton trade was inactive, at barely Monday's quotations. Prime small calves sold freely, at more money; but all other kinds of veal were dull. In pigs a good business was doing. Much cows moved off slowly, at from 21s to 21s 9d.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; second quality 2s 3d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 5d to 4s 2d; prime Scotch, &c., 4s 4d to 4s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large coarse calves 3s 4d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; sucking calves, 18s to 20s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beans, 142s; cows, 16s; sheep, 453s; calves, 147; pigs, 379.

Neigate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a large supply of meat offering to-day, yet the trade was brisk, at our quotations:—Per 8lbs by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime large ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; ditto small 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 2d; middling ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 5s 2d to 4s 2d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d.

ROBERT HARRIST.



## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The principal topic of conversation at the Stock Exchange during the week, has been the delay in announcing the name of the successful competitor for the Canadian Loan. Friday, the 6th of December, was the day appointed for the opening of the tenders, since which nothing has transpired till within the last day or two, either with regard to the names or prices of the respective bidders. It appears that all the tenders, with the exception of one, made by Messrs. Hammond, Scott, and Co., were below the limit fixed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. This left two bidders open to him, one to declare the limit, and afford a chance to those below it; the other to propose to the parties whose offer had exceeded it to take the remainder on the terms of such offer. The latter course was adopted, but Messrs. Hammond, Scott, and Co. did not accept of more than their original offer, amounting to £120,000 at 112. This will compel the Chancellor to declare his *minimum*, and should Messrs. Hammond, Scott, and Co. decline, Mr. Maubert will be entitled to the option. A few days must necessarily elapse, before the result can be known, but in the meantime a keen controversy has arisen among the members of the Stock Exchange, as to whether the Chancellor, upon the declaration of Messrs. Hammond and Co. to take the £120,000, should not have at once declared his *minimum*, and thus have afforded the opportunity of those below it advancing to that price. Consols, however, have not been affected by it, and on Tuesday the closing quotation was 100½. Some large sales in Reduced, on the following day, caused a flat market, and the price receded to 100½. There have been no fluctuations of any consequence since, the Exchequer Bill Market alone betraying some slight symptoms of reaction. The closing quotations of the week are, Bank Stock, 208; Reduced Three per Cents, 100½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 103½; Exchequer Bills, 58 to 56; Consols for the Opening, ex. div. 100½.

The financial *exposé* of the Portuguese revenue has produced a favourable impression in the Foreign Market, and Portuguese has advanced in consequence. From a detailed statement it appears possible that forty contos may be relied on as a balance of the year's revenue after meeting all current expenses. It must be remembered, however, that the proportion of converted bonds that has hitherto remained a passive security, will come into operation as a Three per Cent Stock from January next. The closing quotation of the week for the existing stock is 56½ to 57½. The new French Three per Cent Scrip made its first appearance here on Tuesday, and some bargains were done in it at 2½ prem., it afterwards improving to 2½. Spanish has also evinced an increase of activity, having improved from 2½ to 3, to 2½ for the Five per Cents; the Three per Cents, 37½. The latter have only maintained their price, although the dividend upon them is advertised, closing at 37½ to 38, but the former have receded to 2½ to 25. Brazilian continues about 89½. Mexican, on Thursday, made an advance and closed at 37½. Dutch Four per Cents have also improved to 97½ to 98. The Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63½ to 64; Belgian New Scrip is 1½ prem.; Colombian, 14½; and Belgian, 10½ to 10¾.

The Share Market has maintained tolerable firmness, although business has not been quite so brisk during the past week. Considerable speculation still exists in the French lines, which continue to have an upward tendency. It must be remembered, however, that this is rather the result of purchases made on account of the Paris Bourse (where extraordinary speculation is now indulged in), than from any increased estimation in this country. A reaction in Paris would, therefore, have a most depressing influence on the English Share Market, and is a circumstance by no means improbable. The closing prices of the French lines are:—Paris and Lyons, 3½; Paris and Rouen, 29½; Boulogne and Amiens, 5 to 4½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3½ to 6½; Orleans and Vuzon, 10½ to 11½; Rouen and Havre, 22½ to 23½. The English lines close as follows:—Bristol and Gloucester, 87 to 3; Caledonian, 44; Cambridge and Lincoln, 15 to 2; Churnet Valley, 31; Eastern Counties, 13½ to 14; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 62; Great Western, 147; Birmingham Stock, 221 to 222½; Blackwall, 64; Brighton, 50; Greenwich, 98; South Western, 83½; London and York, 44; Lynn and Ely, 24½; Glasgow and Dumfries, 24½; Lincoln and Sheffield, 23½ to 21½; Manchester and Leeds, 118; Midland, 109½; Newcastle and Darlington, 60½; Norwich and Brandon, 125; Dover, 38½; Trent Valley, 83; Sheffield and Manchester, 97½ to 98½.

**SATURDAY MORNING.**—The result of the negotiation for the Canada Loan transpired yesterday. The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared his *minimum* to be 111½, at which price, Messrs. Hammond and Co. have taken the remaining £80,000. Mr. Maubert, it appears, bid for the whole amount, at 111½, and had Messrs. Hammond, and Co. rejected the last offer, he would have been entitled to the next preference. Both the English and Foreign Markets were flat yesterday. Consols closed at 100½ to 1 for the Opening. The Railway Market was also less animated, with a small amount of transactions.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 10.

**DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.**—WILLIAM OWEN, Shelton, Staffordshire, plasterer.

**BANKRUPTS.**—T. ROSE, of Nursling, Hampshire, brick burner. J. T. GIBBONS, of Eaton, Buckinghamshire, grocer. J. BRETT, of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, currier. J. AYLLING, of Leeds, cabinet maker. S. BUCKNELL, of Hendon, Middlesex. J. MARTIN, of 229, High-street, St. Leonard, Shoreditch, tallow chandler. C. MAIDSTONE, of Cambridge, milliner. W. S. DRURY, of Chester, ironmonger. E. NEEDHAM, jun., of Little Houghton, Lancashire, clogger. J. KEALE, of Cadogan, Glamorganshire, grocer. W. S. RENDEL, of Penzance, Cornwall, tea dealer.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—J. WALLACE, of Catrine, Ayrshire, grocer. R. BROWN, of Gartferry and Milbrae, lime merchant.

FRIDAY, Dec. 13.

**WAR-OFFICE, Dec. 13.**—15th Light Dragoons. —Sergt.-Major W. Doyle to be Cornet, vice H. Brown.

9th Foot: Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Cameron, K.C.B. 48th: Assist.-Surg. D. Dyce to be Surgeon, vice Edward McIver. 52nd: Major-Gen. Sir E. Gibbs, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Sir T. Arbuthnot; the Hon. E. G. Curzon to be Ensign, vice Read. 5th: Lieut. H. H. Warren to be Paymaster, vice Daniell. 68th: Major-General C. Nicol to be Colonel, vice Sir E. Gibbs. 72nd: M. Irwin, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon. 73rd: Ensign the Hon. W. J. G. Chetwynd to be Lieutenant, vice Davis; R. M. Hickson to be Ensign, vice Chetwynd. 74th: Lieut. D. Godley to be Lieutenant, vice J. Inman. 80th: Lieut. W. Cookson to be Captain, vice Marsh; Ensign W. O. St. John to be Lieutenant, vice Cookson; H. W. J. A. Brabant to be Ensign, vice St. John.

3rd West India Regiment: Lieut. F. Bolton to be Lieutenant, vice Godley. Ceylon Rifle Regiment: E. E. H. O'Brien, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Powell; H. F. Dakers to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Swettenham.

**HOSPITAL STAFF.**—Staff Assist.-Surg. J. M. Gregor to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice D. M. Gregor; Assist.-Surg. G. W. Powell, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice M. Gregor; Assist.-Surg. W. K. Swettenham, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Dice.

**DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.**—H. HIGGINS, Leeds, cloth merchant. **BANKRUPTS.**—C. SNEEZUM, Wynatt-street, victualler. W. ATTWATER, Devonshire-street, Queen's-square, dyer. S. LEBBIS, Stratton Saint Mary, Norfolk, innkeeper. R. STOCKLEY, Ransgate, upholsterer. J. FORSTER, Leeds, cloth manufacturer. B. CREIGH and T. B. CREIGH, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cartwrights. H. BENTLEY, Liverpool, commission agent. A. FRANCIS, Halkin, Flintshire, ironfounder. G. HARROLD, Birmingham, merchant. T. BEREFOORD, Lincoln, boat owner. S. PARSONS, Manchester, paper-hanger.

## BIRTHS.

At Farnham, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. H. R. Julius, of a daughter. —The lady of Henry Adams, Esq., of Somerset-street, Hyde-park, of a son. —At Haughend, Yorkshire, the lady of Courtney Kenny Clarke, Esq., of a daughter. —At Omega-terrace, Regent's-park, the lady of Richard Thomas Swinerton Wyer, Esq., of a daughter. —At Barnsbury-park, Islington, the lady of the Rev. Daniel Wilson, of a son. —At the Cottage, Romford, Essex, the lady of W. H. Clifton, Esq., of a daughter. —In Great Marlborough-street, the lady of Charles Marshall, Esq., of a daughter. —In West-street, Finsbury-circus, the lady of the Rev. Henry Brown, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

At Barnbarroch, Wigtonshire, Edmund Richard Jefferys, Esq., to Mary, daughter of the late Colonel Vane Agnew, C.B., of Barnbarroch and Broomfield. —At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Mr. Francis Freville, of Crews, Cheshire, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Francis Ewart, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. —At Rockbeare, Francis D. Daly, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons, to Sarah Anne, only daughter of H. F. Bidgood, Esq., of Rockbeare Court, Devon. —At Langley Marsh, Bucks, Benjamin Lancaster Jemmett, Esq., M.D., to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Kingsley, Esq.

## DEATHS.

At Rome, Frances Mary Thompson, sister of the late George Lowther Thompson, Esq. —At Brentford, aged 78, Juliana Lydia, daughter of the late Mrs. Trimmer. —At Torquay, Henry Dunbar, Esq., at the residence of his brother, Major-General Danbar. —Edward Wood, Esq., of Northumberland-street, Strand. —At Phillimore-place, Christians, wife of Major Lord. —At Norwood, Surrey, Miss Ann Mabley, aged 87. —At Burton-crescent, Mrs. Hamilton. —At 20, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl. —At Bognor, Sussex, Sir Isaac Wilson, Knight, F.R.S. —At South-hill-park, Martin Tupper, Esq., F.R.S. —At Clapham New-park, Major W. Henry Grote. —At Dodington-grove, Kennington, Eliza Vale.

## LYING IN STATE AND FUNERAL OF THE LATE PRINCESS SOPHIA MATILDA.

Meek Spirit of a noble charity  
As ever grac'd the hand of royalty.  
How many welcomes must have met thy flight  
As Thou wert upwards borne to realms of light  
On angel pinions—many a soul in Heaven  
To which on Earth thy pious hand had giv'n  
Relief in sad and lone extremity,  
Will clap its wings against the crystal sky  
And shout with joy to see thee soar above  
Into the mansions of Eternal love!  
Pity and Mercy were thy Handmaids here—  
With Memory they'll often weep a tear  
Upon thy honoured grave, and sighing say:  
A gentler Spirit never pass'd away!

## THE LYING IN STATE.

It having been publicly announced that the remains of her late Royal Highness would, according to the usual custom on the death of any member of the Royal Family, lie in state on Monday at the Ranger's House, Blackheath, there was a considerable influx of visitors to Greenwich from the metropolis during the morning. In the course of Saturday the necessary arrangements were made for the melancholy ceremonial, and the entrance-hall, staircases, and different apartments through which the public were to pass were hung with black cloth, and illuminated with wax lights, daylight being completely excluded from all the apartments.

The route laid down for the spectators was marked out by barriers

erected through the entire range of apartments thrown open to the public.

Very long previous to the hours appointed for the admission of the public, a vast number of highly respectable persons assembled in the vicinity of the Ranger's House, anxious to be among the earliest visitors when the doors should be thrown open. The great majority of those present were of the fair sex, and there was scarcely one who did not pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased Princess by appearing in mourning.

A guard of honour of the Coldstream Guards was on duty at the principal entrance, the colours of the regiment covered with crape, the officers wearing black silk scarves with crape fittings, and the drums muffled. The troops lined the corridor leading to the hall, which was entirely covered with black cloth.

The Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's household, arrived in the forenoon at the Ranger's House from town.

The dining-room was appropriated for the mournful solemnity. At twelve o'clock the Lady Alicia Gordon, Lady in Waiting on her late Royal Highness, entered the apartment, conducted by the Lord Chamberlain. Her Ladyship, who was attired in the deepest mourning, took her seat as chief mourner at the head of the Royal corpse, supported by Miss Cotes and the Hon. Mrs. Cust, Bedchamber Women to the late Princess, also attired in deep mourning. Pages of her Royal Highness stood at the feet of the corpse.

The ceiling, sides, and floor of the room were completely covered with black cloth. Over the Royal corpse was a large canopy, the interior fluted and gathered to the centre, formed by a white rosette.

The cornice of the canopy was silvered, and the drapery black, with white fringe.

The body was covered with a very large pall of black velvet, having a deep border of white satin, each side of the pall having three escocheons, containing the arms of the Princess in a lozenge, and her Royal Highness's coronet above. The pall was removed at the feet of the body, displaying the coffin of crimson velvet with silver ornaments.

The whole of the arrangements connected with the funeral were under the superintendence of Mr. Banting, of St. James's-street, the Royal undertaker, to whom much praise is due, for the very efficient manner in which the whole ceremonial was conducted. The lying in state, and fitting out of the apartments at the Ranger's House, Blackheath, gave much satisfaction to the Lord Chamberlain, and the ladies and gentlemen who had composed the household of her late Royal Highness. The following is an accurate description of

## THE COFFIN.

The outside coffin is very similar to that which contained the remains of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. It may be necessary to add, that the corpse is also enclosed in a leaden coffin, according to the usual custom. The outside case is made of stout mahogany, and is covered with crimson Genoa silk velvet, of a very costly description, which is finished by a margin of silver studs most appropriately wrought. There are ornamental engraved plates at the angles, with the coronet on each encompassed by lines of studs. The sides, top, and foot are panelled in three compartments by triple rows of studs also. Very massive panels adjoin each of the handles, which are composed of solid silver. The lid, which is panelled to correspond, contains a raised silver coronet, denoting that her royal highness was a junior princess. The centre panel bears the inscription plate, &c. At the foot of the coffin is a raised ornamental device of a flambeau reversed, encircled by a serpent, which signifies the end of time. The inside of the coffin is lined with white satin, trimmed. The entire length is about six feet four inches, and the breadth two feet four inches. The case was constructed at the establishment of Messrs. Taplin and Holland, but the remainder of the work, including the ornamental portion, was executed at Mr. Banting's establishment. The pall, which bore the escutcheon, was of rich black satin.

The inscription on the coffin follows:—

DEPOSITUM  
ILLUSTRISIMÆ PRINCEPSÆ  
SOPHIA MATILDE  
FILIAE ILLUSTRISIMI PRINCIPIS  
GULIELMI HENRICI  
DE BRUNSWICK LUNENBURG  
DUCIS GLOCESTRÆ ET EDINBURGI  
COMITIS CONNACHI  
ET NOBILISSIMI ORDINIS PERISCLEIDIS  
EQUITIS DEPUNCTI  
OBIIIT VICESIMO NONO DIE NOVEMBRIS  
ANNO DOMINI MDCCCLIV.  
ÆTATIS SUE LXXII.

On the coffin rested the coronet of her Royal Highness, as a junior Princess of the Royal family, having a cross paté with strawberry leaves, instead of the *fleur de lis*.

Above the chief mourner, at the back, was a large and handsome escocheon of the Royal arms with supporters, surrounded by a number of silver sconces with wax tapers.

On each side of the coffin were massive silver candlesticks with large wax burners, placed on circular pedestals covered with black cloth.

The room was lighted by silver sconces, each sconce containing two wax candles, and at the sides of the room, between the rows of sconces, were inserted small escocheons of the arms of her late Royal Highness in a lozenge surmounted by a coronet.

The chief mourner and her attendants being seated, the public were admitted to witness the ceremony by the grand entrance, passing thence into the hall, the ceiling, sides, and floor of which were entirely covered with black cloth sconces with wax tapers lighting the apartment.

From the hall the public entered the dining-room, and, after viewing the lying in state, quitted the mansion by a different entrance, through an ante-room, which was covered with black drapery.

At two o'clock the Hon. Mrs. Legge relieved the Hon. Mrs. Cust. The pages of the late Princess were relieved every hour.

A succession of spectators continued to pass through the rooms without any intermission, from the commencement of the ceremony until its close, preserving throughout the greatest order.

The fittings up of the different rooms and arrangements for the ceremony were executed by Mr. Banting within a very limited period, under the direction of the Lord Chamberlain.

A party of the metropolitan police was on duty during the day, under the command of Mr. Mallalieu, and maintained the greatest facility of ingress and egress.

The domestic household of her late Royal Highness passed through the rooms a short time previous to the public being admitted to the ceremony.

The demeanour of the public was extremely creditable, all persons observing a solemn silence during their progress through the apartments, and evincing their sympathy and respect for the amiable Princess, who had been a kind and liberal benefactor to the poor of the town and its vicinity. During the day the bells of the several churches were tolled at intervals, and the flags of the steamers and shipping in the river were hoisted half mast high, and so continued until after the funeral ceremony.

## THE FUNERAL.

On Tuesday the ceremony of the interment took place, and great numbers of persons assembled at an early hour, near the Ranger's House, Blackheath, to witness the funeral obsequies of one so generally respected, and, locally, so much endeared by acts of private beneficence.

Shortly after eleven A.M. a company of the Coldstream Guards took possession of the ground in front of the Ranger's Mansion, and a party of Life Guards, under the command of Lieutenant the Hon. Mr. Cotton, attended as a guard of honour.

About half-past twelve o'clock the vicar, curates, churchwardens, and a number of the most respectable inhabitants of Greenwich, who had previously assembled in the vestry-room of St. Alphage Church, arrived, along with the governors, overseers, and children (two hundred boys and girls) of the parochial charity-schools, Chesterfield-walk, and were immediately marshalled in the procession.

Precisely at one o'clock, the coffin, containing the body of her late Royal Highness, was borne on the shoulders of ten gentlemen, and placed in the hearse, the troops presenting arms, and the gentlemen around taking off their hats.

The procession having been formed, it moved slowly down Blackheath-hill in the following order:—

Four of the Metropolitan Patrol Police.

The Knight Marshal's Men, in uniform, with crape on their caps, and wearing black silk scarves.

Charity School Children, headed by Inspector Field and Mr. Fisher, High Constable of Greenwich, each wearing black silk scarves with crape fittings.

Eight poor Widows, who lived upon the bounty of the late Princess.

Thirty Greenwich Watermen, dressed in blue jackets and trousers, wearing crape in their hats.

Governors of the Parish of Greenwich.  
The Parish Beadle in full dress,  
Overseers of the Poor of Greenwich,  
Churchwardens,  
Curates of Greenwich,  
Vicar of Greenwich.

Tradesmen of Greenwich, all in deep mourning.

A Mourning Coach drawn by four horses, in which were the Pages and Dressers of her late Royal Highness.

The Carriage of her late Royal Highness, drawn by six horses, in which was the Coronet of her late Royal Highness, on a crimson velvet cushion,

Attended by Sir Archibald Murray, Bart.  
Four Mutes on horseback, bearing mourning emblems.

Three Life Guardsmen.

THE HEARSE,  
Containing the Body, drawn by eight horses, decorated with Escocheons of her late Royal Highness's Arms

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, conveying the Executors and Executrices named in the will of her late Royal Highness.

A Detachment of the First Life Guards.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, conveying the Chaplain and Medical Attendant of her late Royal Highness.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, containing the Lord Chamberlain's Officers.

The Carriage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, drawn by six horses.

A Detachment of the Second Battalion of the Coldstream Guards.

The procession moved over Blackheath-hill, through Deptford, New-cross, Peckham, Camberwell, Camberwell New-road, Kennington-oval, over Vauxhall-bridge, over Grosvenor-place, through Hyde-park, and along the Edgeware-road to the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway, which was reached at five o'clock P.M.

The hearse was then transferred to a track, and with the mourning coaches, conveyed by special train to Slough. The journey was performed with great rapidity, except that the speed was slackened between Ealing and Hanwell, where the down trains have to pass on the up line, on account of repairs to the down line.

## PROGRESS OF THE PROCESSION FROM SLOUGH STATION TO WINDSOR.

The military appointed to receive her Royal Highness's remains at Slough marched from Windsor shortly after five o'clock.

The troops consisted of a company of the 2d Battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue). The former, under the command of Capt. Hamilton, were stationed along the platform as a guard of honour, at the point where the hearse was transferred from the railway; and the latter, under the command of Captain Corbet, who were also drawn up in line within the station-yard, formed the escort to conduct the procession from Slough to Windsor.

The cavalry each bore a lighted flambeau, and every third man of the infantry did the same.

The train conveying the hearse and mourning coaches drew up at the Slough Station, precisely at twenty minutes to seven o'clock. The same activity in removing the carriages from the trucks prevailed here as at Paddington, and notwithstanding there were upwards of thirty horses to remove from the boxes and reattach to their respective carriages, at a quarter past seven the procession was reformed, and being here considerably increased by the addition of the equipages of the various members of the Royal Family, in a very few moments it moved towards Windsor in the following order:—

Knight Marshal's Men.  
Footmen and Grooms of the Royal Family, in state liveries, with silk hatsbands and gloves, bearing flambeaux.

Footmen and Grooms of her late Royal Highness, in deep mourning, bearing flambeaux.

The Mourning Coaches, the Carriage of her late Royal Highness, and THE HEARSE,

In the same order in which they proceeded from Blackheath

The Carriages of THE QUEEN,

The Queen Dowager,

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge,

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester,

Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia,

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

The road between Slough and Windsor was kept by the Royal Horse Guards, two privates of that regiment being stationed at short intervals throughout the whole distance from the railway station to the Castle-yard.

The cavalcade, as it emerged from the Slough station, and proceeded towards Eton, had a very striking effect, and the darkness of the night, not a star being visible in the firmament, contributed to increase the interesting character of the scene.

The shops in Windsor and Eton, which had been partially shut during the whole day, out of respect to her Royal Highness's memory, were wholly closed before six o'clock.

The mournful cavalcade passed through Eton shortly after eight o'clock, and crossed Windsor bridge as the clock chimed the quarter past that hour. Both in Eton and Windsor the inhabitants were for the most part assembled at their doors, and as the procession passed in solemn silence through the streets, nothing could possibly exceed the decorum observed by the whole of the spectators assembled.

## ARRIVAL AT WINDSOR.

The necessary preparations for the interment of the deceased Princess in the choir of St. George's Chapel were completed at an early hour in the morning, and during the afternoon, by permission of the authorities, the public were admitted to view them. There was nothing in the arrangements beyond those invariably made upon all similar occasions. A platform, covered with black cloth, extended along the entire length of the centre aisle of the nave, from the west door to the entrance of the choir. A temporary porch was erected in the Castle yard, at the south door, where the procession entered the chapel, and this as well as every other portion of the fittings was hung with black cloth.

In the north aisle of the nave a gallery was erected capable of accommodating about five hundred persons, and here those of the public who were fortunate enough to obtain tickets of admission took up their stations before seven o'clock.

The nave was lighted by wax candles, placed in candelabra, which were arranged at short distances on either side the raised platform. The only ornament in the choir which was hung with black cloth, in character with the other portions of the sacred edifice, was a Royal escocheon in front of the pulpit.

This portion of the chapel was lighted by six magnificent gilt chandeliers suspended from the roof, and containing wax candles.

A company of the second battalion of the Scotch Fusilier Guards, under Colonel Moncrieffe, were drawn up within the Castle yard, in double lines, extending from Henry the Eighth's gateway, to the entrance of the chapel, every third man bearing a lighted flambeau.

The procession entered the Castle yard at twenty minutes past eight o'clock, its approach being announced by the military band playing the Dead March in Saul.

## THE FUNERAL CEREMONY AT ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

The Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, and Sir Charles Young, Garter King of Arms, received the Royal corpse at the entrance of the chapel, where also a number of the ladies and gentlemen who formed part of the procession, and the Dean and Canons of Windsor were assembled.

The procession moved down the south aisle, the choir singing, "I am the resurrection and the life saith the Lord" (Croft), and the procession moved down the south aisle and up the nave into the choir in the following order:—

Pages of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.

Pages of her late Royal Highness.

Medical Attendant upon her late Royal Highness.

Chaplain to her late Royal Highness.

Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

Lord of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Lord in Waiting to the Queen.

Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

The Choir of Windsor.

The Canons of Windsor.

The Dean of Windsor.

One of her Majesty's Gentlemen Ushers.

One of her Majesty's Gentlemen Ushers.

The Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household.

The Coronet of her late Royal Highness, upon a black velvet cushion, borne by Sir Archibald Murray, Bart.

Supporter of the Pall.

Supporter of the Pall.

THE BODY,

Covered with a Black Velvet Pall,

Supporter of the Pall.



Adorned with Eight Escutcheons of her late Royal Highness's Arms.  
 Gentleman Usher. Garter Principal King at Arms. Gentleman Usher.  
 Supporter to the Chief Mourner, Veiled, Her train borne by Miss Waldegrave, Veiled.  
 The Executors and Executrixes named in the will of her late Royal Highness.—The Hon. H. Legge, Mr. George Banks, Curator Baron, the Lady Alicia Gordon, and Miss Cotes.

THE LADIES INVITED.—Lady Georgiana Bathurst, Lady in Waiting on the Duchess of Gloucester; Lady Fanny Howard, Lady in Waiting on the Duchess of Kent; Lady Caroline Murray; and Miss Vyse.

THE GENTLEMEN INVITED.—Sir John Morllyon Wilson, of the Queen Dowager's household; Baron Knesebeck, Equerry to the Duke of Cambridge; Colonel Sir George Couper, Bart., First Equerry to the Duchess of Kent; the Hon. Captain Liddell, First Equerry to the Duchess of Gloucester; Lord Wrottesley; Captain Fead, R.N.; the Hon. Major Legge; the Hon. Captain Waldegrave; the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay; and the Rev. Mr. Cotes.

The Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, had on his right Sir William Martins, Gentleman Usher, and on his left Sir Noel Harris, Gentleman Usher.

The Pall was supported at the feet by Mrs. George Banks and Mrs. Morier, and at the head by the Hon. Mrs. Henry Legge and the Hon. Mrs. William Cust.

(Sir Charles Young, Garter Principal King of Arms, carrying his Sceptre and wearing his Badge of Office, was supported on each side by a Gentleman Usher.

The Chief Mourner was the Countess of Gainsborough, veiled, her train borne by Mrs. Waldegrave, veiled. The countess was supported on the right by Lady Gardiner, veiled, and on the left by the Hon. Mrs. Brand, veiled.

Arrived within the choir, the coffin was placed upon a bier near the centre, the feet being turned towards the altar. The coronet and cushion were placed upon the coffin. The chief mourner sat at the head, the supporters on each side of her. The supporters of the pall sat near on either side,



# PRINCESS SOPHIA OF GLOUCESTER, DIED 29 NOV<sup>R</sup> 1844.

and the Lord Chamberlain at the feet of the corpse. The other members of the procession took their several places. The choristers occupied their usual positions. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, wearing his Field-Marshal's uniform, with a mourning scarf, occupied his stall as a Knight of the Garter. The Marquis of Exeter stood on the right of the Prince, at the south side of the choir, wearing his insignia of the Garter. Sir Edward Bowater was next the Marquis of Exeter, and the Earl of Hardwicke and Colonel B. Drummond stood at a short distance to his right. On the north side were the officers of the Guards and some other gentlemen who took part in the ceremony. The rest of those who had formed the procession through the nave stood on the floor in the body of the choir.

The burial service was performed by the Dean of Windsor, Dr. Hobart.

During the service the coffin had remained where it was first deposited, near the centre of the choir. It was now brought down to the grave, near the Sovereign's stall, and the pall and coronet having been removed, it was lowered. While it was being brought down towards the grave the choir sang—"Man that is born of a woman," by Croft, with the verse by Purcell, "Thou knowest, Lord, the secrets of our hearts." The Dean, who now stood over the grave, then read the prayer, "For as much as it has pleased Almighty God." After which the choir sang—"I heard a voice from Heaven." Then the Dean read the Lord's Prayer and the prayer, "Almighty God, with whom do live." After which the choir sang the second anthem, "Her body is buried in peace, but her name liveth evermore."—Handel. The ceremony concluded with the final prayers.

The Garter King at Arms then proclaimed her late Royal Highness's style, according to the usual form, and while those who had been present at the ceremony were leaving the chapel, Dr. Elvey, the organist, played the "Dead March."

The choir consisted of Messrs. Salmon, French, Palmer, Harris, Mitchell, Turner, Mudge, Bridgewater, Foster, James Mitchell, and Smith, assisted by the 10 chorister boys. The choral parts of the

service were chanted in a manner fully bearing out the high character of this choir. The whole of the musical arrangements were under the direction of Dr. Elvey, the organist of St. George's Chapel.

The whole ceremonial was as private as it could be, consistently with custom and the rank of the deceased.

The attendance of the military within the chapel was on this occasion dispensed with.

The musical service, which was very beautifully performed, was

chiefly selected from the score written expressly for the funeral of Queen Caroline in 1737.

At the conclusion of the service the public, previously admitted by tickets to the nave, were permitted to enter the choir and view the coffin as it rested, which remained stationary a few feet below the surface of the ground.

The body was deposited in the vault of the Gloucester branch of the Royal Family, which is situated near the Sovereign's stall, on the

right, upon entering the choir. The ceremony was concluded at half-past nine o'clock.

The tomb in which the remains of her late Royal Highness were deposited is at the south-western extremity of the choir, and close to the stall of the Sovereign of the Order of the Garter. At the eastern end of the vault, which is between seven and eight feet square, are eight catacombs to contain that number of coffins—two tiers for three in each, and the upper tier to contain two. In the lower tier are de-



CEREMONY OF LYING IN STATE AT THE RANGER'S HOUSE, ON MONDAY LAST.



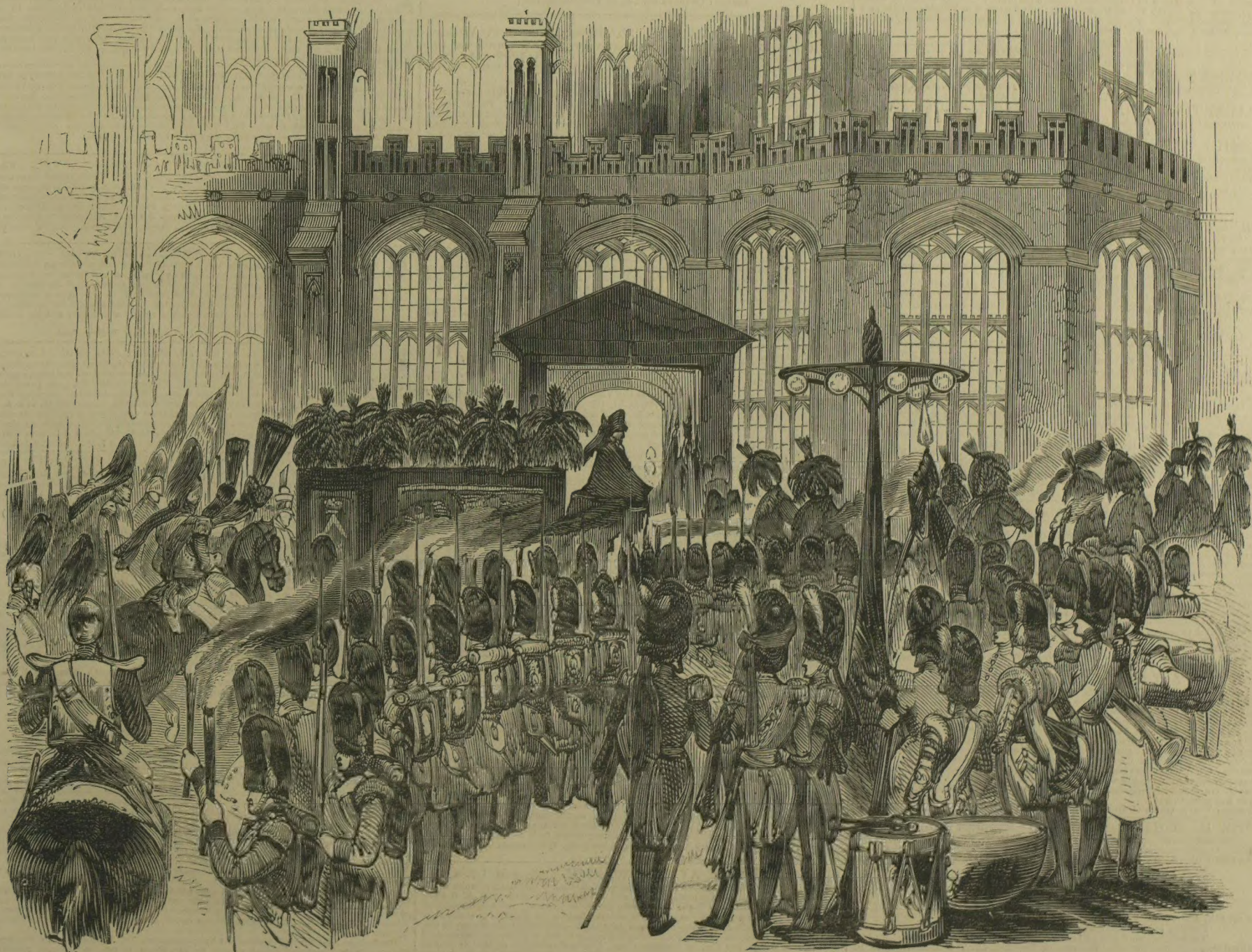


DEPARTURE OF THE FUNERAL PROCESSION, ON TUESDAY.

posited the bodies of the following members of the Royal Family; we give the names as they are emblazoned on the stones in front of the respective catacombs:—

William, Duke of Gloucester, 1805.  
Maria, Duchess of Gloucester, 1807.  
William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, 1834.

The remains of the Princess Caroline Augusta Maria of Gloucester the sister of her late Royal Highness, who died in infancy, in 1775, are deposited on the left hand of the second tier.



ARRIVAL OF THE FUNERAL PROCESSION AT ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.



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**AGRICULTURAL TRAINING SCHOOL,** Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, Established for General and Scientific Education, including every branch of Agriculture. Present Head Master, Mr. Haselwood.—Agriculture: Professors Austin, Gough, &c. &c.—Botany: Professor Cooper, F.R.S., author of "Botany of Burns," &c.—Chemistry: Professor Holmes, five years Lecturer at St. Edmund's College.—Mineralogy, &c.: Professor Richardson, F.G.S., of the British Museum, author of "Geology for Beginners," &c.—Management and Diseases of Cattle: Professor Youatt, M.A.S., author of "The Horse, Sheep, Cattle," &c. &c.—Practical Surveying and Levelling: Mr. Haselwood.—The Course embraces the Classics, Mathematics, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, Land Surveying, Drawing, the French Language, Practical Agriculture, and Lectures on the Breeds, Management, and Diseases of Cattle. The School Session is divided into two terms, viz.—from the 14th January to Midsummer, and from 30th July to Christmas. A library, museum, and laboratory, are attached to the School, and the charges to include every expense except for books, at Twenty Guineas the Half-year. A Separate class will be formed of those pupils who are not sufficiently advanced to attend the Lectures, the charge for which will be Sixteen Guineas the Half-year. The Introductory Lectures of the several Professors will be public, of which due notice will be given. Prospectuses in detail are ready, and applications for admission to be addressed to "The Head Master, Agricultural Training School, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire," of whom every information may be obtained.





THE DISTIN FAMILY.

## THE DISTIN FAMILY.

The first appearance of these highly-gifted gentlemen at M. Jullien's Concerts, was noticed in our journal of last week. They have repeated their performances, with increased effect, during the past week.

Mr. Distin and his four sons have been for several years before the public. Mr. Distin, sen., for more than nine years, was principal trumpet in the private band of King George IV.

The Distin Family have visited various parts of Scotland, Ireland, and England, and have given upwards of seven hundred concerts. In December, 1843, they proceeded to the continent, and were invited to make a trial of some newly-invented instruments, manufactured by M. Adolphe Sax, in Paris. Upon the introduction of the Distin's improved Sax Horns in Paris, they at once ensured success.

Invariably receiving the most enthusiastic applause, Mr. Distin was requested by M. Habeneck, the Director of the "Conservatoire Royale de Musique," to perform some of Sebastian Bach's and Handel's compositions—the former, in particular, having very diffi-

cult passages for the trumpet—which he did, and also the obligato to Handel's "Let the Bright Seraphim."—This composition had not been played in Paris for many years, as no French trumpet-player would attempt it.

Mr. Distin's reception was a most brilliant one, the audience and orchestra manifesting their delight by the most enthusiastic plaudits. The directors then presented him with a handsome silver medal, accompanied with a very flattering letter and address (an honour unprecedented for an English artist in Paris). Mr. Distin and his four sons were also presented with a splendid silver medal by the Committee of the "Société libre des Beaux Arts," with a very complimentary address, for their performance at their great concert at the Hotel de Ville.

The Distins are at present the only performers on the Sax Horn, which unites the powers of the French horn and those of the cornet-à-piston, but is infinitely superior to both, for it combines the mellowness and sweetness of the former, with all the brilliancy and power of the latter. The pieces which the Distins perform are of their own arrangement, and do credit to their musical skill.

## GENERAL NARVAEZ.

Raimon Maria Narvaez is the Minister at War and President of the Council in the present Ministry of Spain; he is, in fact, the Dictator of that country, having had talent and energy enough to seize the reins that fell from the hands of Espartero. He has been unscrupulous in the means he has employed to attain his position, and to keep it appears to be perfectly ruthless, shedding blood with a frightful indifference. At this moment the attempt at revolt, headed by Zurbarano, having failed, that position is firmer than ever, though his policy is universally condemned, and is now censured even by the organs of that French party by whom he was at first supported. Narvaez is the son of a farmer of the province of Arragon, who, to the business of a cultivator of the earth, added the more profitable calling of a contrabandista or smuggler. His son entered the army, and during the convulsions of the long civil war has been thrown upwards to the higher ranks of his profession, and through his military influence has now reached the highest rank in the state. Such a career has not been without its perils, and to judge by the number of conspiracies that have been discovered, or said to have been discovered, during his administration, the excessive precautions he takes to secure personal safety are not unnecessary. On the 6th of November, 1843, he was fired at while proceeding in his carriage to the theatre; the assassins missed their aim, but the general was covered with the blood of his aide-de-camp, who was mortally wounded beside him. He has restored Queen Christina, subjugated her daughter, and is now abolishing the Constitution, thus re-establishing in Spain as perfect a despotism as ever existed there.



NARVAEZ.

As the political state of Spain is daily assuming a more interesting complexion, we have despatched one of our artists to Madrid, for the purpose of sketching the principal scenes and events, which we shall shortly present to our readers.

**PRESENTATION OF PRIZES AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.**—On Tuesday, being the anniversary of the foundation of this national institution, the usual meeting was held in the evening for the purpose of distributing the premiums to the students for the works performed by them within the walls of the academy during the past year. The present is the distribution for what is called "the intermediate year," the grand distribution, which includes premiums for original composition, being "biennial." About nine o'clock the President, Sir M. A. Shee, accompanied by the principal members of the Royal Academy, entered the large exhibition room; having assumed the chair, he, in a few prefatory remarks, complimented the students generally on the exertions they had made and the ability they had evinced in the competition. The prizes having been distributed, the president again addressed the students, urging them to endeavour to make progress in their art.

**LEAMINGTON SPA.**—The winter season of this favourite resort of the *haut ton* has commenced with its usual gaieties, and, to judge from the number of houses taken and the rank and fashion already arrived, it may fairly be anticipated that it will be one of the most splendid seasons this fashionable watering place has ever seen. The first subscription ball at the Upper Assembly-rooms took place last week, and was most numerous and fashionably attended. And, considering the early period of the season, the hunting gentlemen have mustered in good numbers. The hounds are in excellent condition, and have already had some good runs.

**SUDDEN DEATH IN HOLBORN.**—Mr. Wakley has held an inquest on the body of Mr. Francis Soutter, aged fifty-eight, a Swiss Jew, and formerly a bill and exchange broker, well known in the City, whose sudden death we mentioned last week. It appeared that on Sunday week deceased came stumbling into the shop of Mr. Jones, chemist, 171, High Holborn. He afterwards fell on the floor, and whilst Mr. Jones was administering a cordial he breathed his last. Mr. C. Ravenhill, stockbroker, of Old Broad-street, said he knew deceased, who was a bill and exchange broker of many years' standing. He was much reduced in circumstances. His lodging was unknown, and so were his relatives, if he had any. Mr. Bennett, surgeon, opened the body, and said the cause of death was apoplexy. Verdict, "Natural death."

## THE LAST SCENE OF "THE DAUGHTER OF ST. MARK" AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

This extraordinary scene is, in the language of the libretto, a "Public Place in Nicosia," the capital of Cyprus. In the centre is an elevated stage, or scaffold, hung with black cloth, upon which stands the headsman; and an avenue of soldiers extends from thence to the front of the stage. On either side are erected superb pavilions for the King, Court, Archbishop, and Clergy. In the square formed by the soldiery, Black and Grey Penitents are kneeling. Immediately beneath the headsman stands a herald; and before him kneels the suppliant *Catarina*. The populace crowd on all sides, up to the extreme extent of the scene; the King conceals his face in his hands; *Moncenigo* stands by his side; a deep bell tolls, and muffled drums are beating.

**CHORUS OF PENITENTS.**  
Pray for the soul's repose,  
Pray for the peace of those  
Whose thoughts on Heaven are bent,  
That Heaven knows  
I am innocent.

**CHORUS OF WOMEN.**  
Pray for a sister's woes,  
Whose erring days now close.  
May Heaven forgive a life mispent!  
"That Heaven knows  
I am innocent!"

**Cat.**  
For treason to the State,  
Deem'd fatal in the Council's eyes,  
For dishonour to the King,  
*Catarina* Cornaro dies!

**[Addressing CATARINA.]**  
Wherefore the law should stop its dread intent,  
What canst thou plead?—

**Cat.** —That I am innocent.  
**Herald (aloud).** Who can allege a reason why  
The guilty should not perish?—  
**And.** (rushing frantically through the Soldiers.)

—II—

This is altogether one of the most effective *tableaux* ever placed upon the stage; and is, to our thinking, superior to the stupendous staircase scene, with *Famagosta* in the distance, in the previous act of the opera. In the scene here engraved, the painters have succeeded admirably in depicting the vast crowd of spectators; in the distance is the church of St. Sophia, a fine Gothic building, converted into a mosque—excellently painted.

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SCENE FROM BALFE'S OPERA, "THE DAUGHTER OF ST. MARK."